The New-York Times.

VOL. IX—NO. 2679. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860. PRICE TWO CENTS.—WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

FROM WASHINGTON.

More of the Kansas Correspondence.

The Letter of Governor Walker.

A PROFITLESS SESSION OF THE HOUSE.

A First-Class Mission for Sardinia.

POLITICAL SPECULATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 20.

THAT LETTER AGAIN.

The Covode Committee met again this morning, but did nothing.

Mr. WINSLOW will submit to the House a protest against the manner in which the Committee possessed itself of the President's letter to Gov. WALKER.

Attorney-General BLACK was on the floor of the House to-day, in earnest conversation with several Southern gentlemen, and afterwards left in company with Mr. BONHAM, of South Carolina. It was whispered around that arrangements were making for a hostile meeting between Mr. BLACK and Gov. WALKER, but I know that the business of the former with Mr BONHAM was on a different subject.

Mr. BLACK gave only a verbal response to Mr. WALKER's note, declining to accept, adding: "*I suppose Walker will murder me.*" The Governor thinks this was highly disrespectful to both himself and his second. He to-day filed with the Covode Committee the following letter to which the President's was a reply. This will explain as well as complicate matters still further.

Letter from Gov. Walker to President Buchanan.

[Private.] LECOMPTON, K. T., June 28, 1857.

James Buchanan, President of the United States:

DEAR SIR: I have been in a constant whirl of business and excitement since my arrival here, including seven public addresses. That a vast majority of the people of Kansas are with me is certain; but there are restless men on both sides who desire revolution. Before delivering my inaugural, I conversed freely, at various points, with the people, and with emigrants. There are several parties here. *First*—Free-State Democrats, composed of men who supported your election. *Second*—Pro-Slavery Democrats, who supported your election. *Third*—Pro-Slavery men, (a small party, mostly Know-Nothings,) who opposed your election, and supported Mr. FILLMORE; and, *fourth*—Republicans who supported Mr. FREMONT.

With me are: *First*—All the Free State Democrats, constituting a plurality of the settlers. *Second*—A majority of the masses of the Pro-Slavery Democrats; but a considerable portion of their leaders are against me on the point of submitting the Constitution to the people. The Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings are against me generally. The Republicans are against me generally; but three of their papers, including the most influential, are against the Topeka movement, if the Convention will submit the Constitution to the people.

The relative strength of the respective parties is: *First*—Free State Democrats. *Second*—Republicans. *Third*—Pro-Slavery Democrats. *Fourth*—(which is very small)—Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings.

Supposing the whole number of settlers to be 24,000, the relative numbers would probably be as follows: Free-State Democrats, 9,000; Republicans, 8,000; Pro-Slavery Democrats, 6,500; Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings, 500. If, however, I had not taken distinct ground in my inaugural in favor of submitting the Constitution to the people, and urged this measure in two speeches at Topeka, their Legislature would certainly have passed a complete code of laws, and could have put them in practical operation by the popular will in a large majority of the counties of the Territory, and they will do the same thing next Fall if the Constitution is not submitted to the people. This is, of course, all wrong, but it would have been done, and would have united nearly all the Free State Democrats with the Republicans, and rendered a bloody collision and a tedious and sanguinary civil war inevitable, requiring the active services of troops in a large majority of our counties certain. When you recollect how many hundreds have fallen on both sides in the late civil war; how many houses were burnt; how much property was plundered, and how many were the insults and injuries, you may find the cause in part. But the principal cause is a fear that a Pro-Slavery Constitution will be forced by a minority upon the majority. The number of slaves in Kansas is probably about two hundred, it being estimated that two hundred have been taken away since the last severe Winter.

The following extracts are taken by me from the United States Government register at Fort Leavenworth for January, 1857: Jan. 3, 1857, 6° below zero; Jan. 6, 1857, 4° below zero; Jan. 15, 1857, 9° below zero; Jan. 17, 1857, 1° below zero; Jan. 18, 1857, 20° below zero; Jan. 19, 1857, 7° below zero; Jan. 22, 1857, 1° below zero; Jan. 23, 1857, 1° below zero.

[NOTE.—This was at 7 A. M.; not the coldest hour, and attached to a house warmed by many fires. Parson KER's thermometer, at the same fort, and, I believe, at an earlier hour, indicated, as I am informed, a temperature five degrees lower; and, in 1836, the thermometer, as I am credibly informed, fell in one day 33° below zero.]

But the temperature is not the worst. To this must be added, first, the very great scarcity of fuel in this prairie country; second, and far worse, the almost incessant and tremendous winds blowing during the Winter from the ice-and-snow-covered Rocky Mountains over treeless wastes, often sweeping houses before them. Last Winter, I am told, several negroes died in their beds from cold in Kansas. It is estimated in Europe that severe winds in Winter are equal in their effect on animal life and comfort to a fall of 20° in the thermometer. But here it must be much greater, not being interrupted, as in Europe, by forests. St. Petersburg, in Russia, would, it is said, be uninhabitable in Winter but for the stillness of the atmosphere, of which you must know. The permanent existence of Slavery here is then preposterous, and I never heard but one Pro-Slavery man in Kansas who did not concede the fact, and all admit that a very large majority of the settlers are for a Free State. Indeed it is claimed that a majority of the 9,251 registered voters are for a Free State. A very large majority of the squatters who came to the Territory from Slave States are said to be for a Free State, partly from the conviction that their claims would bring a larger price, and partly because many of them came here expressly to settle in a Free State. The same is the case to a limited extent with Pro-Slavery men holding town lots, shares and interests in projected railroads. The rage for speculation here is universal, and prices cannot be maintained, but if the Convention fail to submit the Constitution to the people there will be a universal crash. The Missourians will never vote here again, unless stimulated by that wretched, hypocritical Emigrant Aid Society, (falsely so-called) of Massachusetts which imported bands of Abolitions to vote one day and leave the next, in vero many cases. Indeed it was this that caused the irruption from Missouri. That great State nobly sustains my inaugural, because she knows a Slave State here is impracticable, and that such an attempt by the minority would certainly make Kansas an Abolition State. Yet South Carolina seems to understand this matter much better than Missouri, bordering on Kansas and so much more deeply interested.

As I passed slowly into the territory, stopping at various points, many called to see me. The Free State Democrats universally urged me to insert an extract from my Pennsylvania letter of September last in my address, and they would immediately break up the Topeka movement, and they feared its success if I did not. But I did not feel warranted to go so far, and, therefore, merely expressed the general opinion, (which is an axiomatic truth,) that, "ultimately," the location of Slavery in this country would be governed by climate, the thermometer, &c. My Texas letter contained this doctrine much more clearly and strongly, and so did my Pennsylvania letter of last September, both of which the Democracy of the entire South enthusiastically indorsed. Yet now the extremists object to the axiomatic truths stated in my Inaugural, and which they themselves have repeatedly asserted in Congress and elsewhere—viz.: that climate and the dollar, and not philanthropy, drove Slavery from the North. But they were predetermined to attack me, (as I assured you they would,) as is proved by their assaults preceding my address. They will be, however, a miserable minority even in the South, and only strengthen me and the Administration in the North. From Pennsylvania I am assured we will sweep the State, and most intelligent Democrats from New-York write to me that, as a consequence of my positions, we will carry New-York next Fall. But, rest assured that it is an undoubted truth, that unless I had inserted this climate doctrine (so well understood here) in my address, the Topeka Legislature would have passed their code of laws; civil war would now be raging throughout Kansas, extending shortly throughout the country; the Democracy and your Administration overwhelmed, and the Government itself overthrown. The expression of these great truths, so often heretofore promulgated by me, was a solemn duty, and I care not about the abuse heaped upon me, if the country is saved.

And now, let me assure you, that a recent act of yours (unintentionally) has done a great injury to Kansas. It was the appointment of Judge WILLIAMS. When Mr. CUNNINGHAM's resignation was heard of here, there were numerous aspirants for the place, and all called on me to recommend them, whether Pro Slavery or Free State Democrats. I declined to interfere unless they could unite on a good Democrat. They did unite most cordially, Free State and Pro Slavery Democratic leaders, on Mr. STEVENS, a moderate Free State Democrat, but an upholder of the laws, a very able lawyer, a most excellent, highly popular and eloquent man, who stumped Ohio last Fall for you, and emigrated last Fovember. He has no superior in talents or moral worth in the Territory, and was persuaded to accept the office if tendered. This recommendation was the first real union of the Free State and Pro-Slavery Democratic leaders. When the paper thus signed was brought to me, I agreed to transmit it, with my recommendation, to Washington, but before the paper was sent, or the mail started, we got the news here by telegraph to Jefferson City, that WILLIAMS was appointed, and Mr. STEVENS immediately notified me not to send on the application. There was great chagrin among our friends, and equal rejoicing among the Black Republicans and violent Pro-Slavery disunion leaders, both saying that I had no influence in Washington, and that I was not even consulted as to the appointments. Now, unless I am thoroughly and cordially sustained by the Administration here, I cannot control the Convention, and we shall have anarchy and civil war. With that cordial support the Convention (a majority of whose delegates I have already seen) will do what is right. I shall travel over the whole Territory, make speeches, rouse the people in favor of my plan, and see all the delegates. But your cordial support is indispensable, and I never would have come here unless assured by you of the cordial coöperation of *all* the Federal officers. no doubt you reasoned that WILLIAMS was a good Democrat, and a warm friend of mine, as well as yours, from old Somerset, and that I would make no complaints; but this shows the necessity of hearing from me.

We have nearly all the returns in for election of delegates to the Convention, and the whole vote for successful and unsuccessful candidates is but 2,100 out of 9,251 registered voters.

The Republicans say this is the entire strength of the Pro Slavery Party of Kansas. This is not so; but I have no doubt that the Free State men constitute a majority of the registered voters. The Black Republicans would not vote, and the Free State Democrats were kept from voting by the fear that the constitution would not be submitted by the Convention, and that by voting they committed themselves to the proceeding of the Convention. But for my inaugural, circulated by thousands, and various speeches, all urging the people to vote, there would not have been one thousand votes polled in the Territory, and the Convention would have been a disastrous failure. But, notwithstanding the small vote, if the Convention makes a good conservative constitution and submits it to the people, they will vote next Fall, and we will succeed with a great deal of hard work. The labors of my office are excessive, keeping me constantly employed when not traveling and stump speaking; but my health is excellent.

This is a delightful and salubrious Summer climate, but intensely cold in Winter, and I could with truth, as I now know, have made my inaugural much stronger on this point; but I shall in due time have the range of the United States thermometer at Fort Leavenworth published. It must be remembered however, that the cold increases as you go west, rising every mile as you approach the Rocky Mountains, and with decreasing timber. As I start to-day to address a public meeting fifty miles distant, I have not time to write to Mrs. WALKER. Please, therefore, let her hear from me through you.

Even the most violent of the Pro-Slavery Party men here treat me in the social circles with marked respect and kindness. They praise all my inaugural, but the thermometer; although they do not dispute the facts, they dislike the submission to the people; but without that civil war would soon be raging in Kansas. The *Union* should warmly and constantly support me. The Extremists are trying your nerves and mine; but what can they say when the Convention submits the Constitution to the people and the vote is given by them? But we must have a Slave State out of the Southwestern Indian Territory, and then a calm will follow, Cuba be acquired with the acquiescence of the North: and your administration, having in reality settled the Slavery question, will be regarded in all time to come as a resigning and reseating of the Constitution.

Please say to Gov. FLOYD that the glorious sons of the Old Dominion here warmly sustain me. It will never do to send Gen. HARNEY to Utah until the difficulties in Kansas are settled. He is a terror to the Black Republicans, and just the man for the occasion. When first passing through Lawrence, some of these Black Republicans told me the violent Pro-Slavery men, if I went for submitting the Constitution to the people, would assassinate me, or drive me from Lecompton. I told them I had fixed the exact day for running—namely, when Gen. HARNEY ran first. They looked serious and did not relish the joke. I shall buy nothing in Kansas land, lots, shares, &c. This is already known from repeated refusal, and I think helps me much with the people. I shall be pleased soon to hear from you. Cuba, and Porto Rico if possible, should be the countersign of your Administration, and it will close in a blaze of glory.

Most truly your friend.

(Signed,) R. J. WALKER.

P. S.—If Col. CUMMING resigns as Superintendent of Indian Affairs here, I think the Democracy here would be delighted to have the Mr. STENENS, to whom I have referred, and I will send in his recommendation to that end next week.

He should be a firm, Union-loving Democrat, who coöperate with me and be present at Lecompton in September. You may read this letter, if you please, to the Cabinet.

OFF FOR CHARLESTON.

A bare quorum appeared in the House to-day. Other members leave this evening. The impression is still strong here that DOUGLAS will be the nominee, but everything is uncertain.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

Capt. DUPONT has been ordered to report to the State Department where he will receive instructions as to the arrangements for receiving the Japanese Embassy.

ARMY NEWS.

A Board, consisting of Col. JOHNSON, Capt. GARDNER, and Lieut. TYLER, is ordered to report upon the merits of the horse equipments invented by Lieut. JENIFER, of the Second Cavalry.

Capt. D. P. WOODBURY and E. B. HUNT, of the Corps of Engineers, are ordered to repair to this city and report in person to the Chief of the Corps.

Assistant-Surgeon COOPER is ordered to report to the Commanding officer at Fort Monroe.

Three months' leave of absence is granted Surgeon GEORGE K. WOOD.

Lieut. GREENE is transferred to Company K., Second Artillery, and Lieut. DEARNY to Company F.

Should the yellow fever become epidemic at Key West the command is to be removed to Indian Key, Florida. Q.

From the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 20.

Evidence is to be produced before the Covode Investigating Committee with a view to impeach the testimony which led to the difficulty between Gov. WALKER and Judge BLACK. It is said that the members of the Cabinet are perfectly willing that Gov. WALKER shall designate those to whom he referred as, in his opinion, shaping the affairs of Kansas in 1857.

The Committee on Elections were almost unanimous in their report in favor of DAILY against ESTABROOK, as delegate from Nebraska.

The question involved in the protest of the Spanish Minister against the capture of the Marin steamers, is as to their legal transfer from the Spanish owners to Gen. MIRAMON previous to that occurrence.

The amount of money in the Treasury subject to draft is nearly seven millions, or an increase of upwards of half a million over the sum on hand the previous week.

There is reason to believe that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs will report a bill providing for a first-class mission to Sardinia, in accordance with Mr. BURLINGAME's resolution adopted to-day.

It was prefaced by a preamble, which, however, was withdrawn at the request of several gentlemen. The preamble sets forth that "the Kingdom of Sardinia by recent accessions has been raised to a first-class Power, extending from the Alps to the Adriatic, and embracing within its limits the richest and most populous portion of Italy, over which extensive dominion a Constitutional Representative Government has been established, order maintained, and the freedom of the Press and religion secured."

The treaty which Minister PERSON has concluded with Spain provides for the ascertainment and settlement of the pending claims.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, April 20.

Mr. CRAWFORD, of Georgia, (Dem.,) was satisfied that no quorum was present, and therefore moved to [adjourn till Tuesday. He was determined the House should transact no business without a quorum if there was power to enforce the rules.

Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, (Dem.,) said, as the House yesterday refused to adjourn to the 20th of April, he was in favor of remaining here and doing something. They could act on such bills as were reported in accordance with the estimates, and about which there was no controversy.

Mr. CRAWFORD's motion was negatived, 25 against 94.

The House passed the Senate bill granting a pension of $50 per month each to the widows respectively of Gens. MACOMB, SMITH and RILEY.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a report on the Nebraska contested seat case, concluding with a resolution that SAMUEL G. DALY, instead of Mr. ESTABROOK, is entitled to the seat as the Delegate.

A number of private bills were passed.

Mr. BURLINGAME, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) introduced a resolution, which was passed, instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of raising the Sardinian Mission to one of first-class.

Adjourned till Monday.

POLITICAL GOSSIP AND SPECULATIONS.

The Charleston Delegates at Washington—Presidential Stock—Mr. Conkling's "Extemporaneous" Speech.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

The all-absorbing question of the time is, Who will be the Charleston nominee? Some bets have been offered and some taken on DOUGLAS, LANE of Oregon, HUNTER of Virginia, BRECKINRIDGE of Kentucky, and JOHNSON of Tennessee. Several caucuses have been held, where there was a free expression of opinion. The Douglas men make the National Hotel their head-quarters, the Hunter men at Brown's, the Lane men at Willard's, with a miscellaneous collection of political nondescripts at each of them. FERNANDO WOOD, with his clan, and IKE COOK, with his anti-Douglas faction from Illinois, are at Brown's, where the fever seems to run the highest. IKE and FERNANDO form the nucleus around which cluster the undecided, negative, point-no-point delegates. These gentlemen are constantly getting into brawls with the Douglas men. They swear DOUGLAS *shall* not and *will* not be the nominee. They offer to bet sums of money that would break the ROTHSCHILDS or the Bank of England, but fail to put it up. IKE COOK and LOGAN, member from Illinois, have a bout every day. The little scene at BROWN's the other day between these two created quite an excitement, and foreshadows to some extent the *harmony* which will prevail at Charleston.

It is doubtful which track Mayor WOOD proposes to put himself on. He seems to be undergoing severe mental tribulation. The atmosphere of this place is dangerous to one of a doubtful turn. The Douglas men vow that unless DOUGLAS is nominated defeat is certain, and that if they sit until the day of the Chicago Convention DOUGLAS shall be the nominee. There is no disguising the fact that they will try force, bullying, and perhaps threaten a bolt unless the South yield to them. They count their chances as follows:

On the first ballot for DOUGLAS:

		Doubtful.
New-England	36	5
New-York	35	
Ohio	20	3
Pennsylvania and New-Jersey	17	17
Indiana and Illinois	24	
Maryland	4	
Michigan and Wisconsin	11	
Iowa and Minnesota	8	
Missouri, Arkansas and North Carolina	12	
Total Douglas	167	25
Total delegation, all the States	303	
Majority on first ballot	36	

On the second ballot they expect to gain the 25 doubtful Northern delegates. He then requires 10 Southern votes to make up the necessary two-thirds, which is 202. Now Mr. DOUGLAS not only confidently counts upon the all-important 10, but his friends, and he has had his runners all through the South, declare that if they only stand firm by him he will gain on the third ballot the following Southern votes:

Balance North Carolina	6
Balance Missouri	3
Balance Arkansas	2
Balance Maryland	4
Kentucky, Tennessee, Florida, Virginia, and California, entire	47
Total	62
Total vote for Douglas on the third ballot	254
Necessary to a choice	202
Douglas majority over two-thirds	52

This, of course, if it proves true, insures the nomination of DOUGLAS.

But the errors of this calculation, as nearly as I can ascertain from conversation with the leading members, are very great, and give evidence that Mr. DOUGLAS is greatly deceived as to his actual primitive strength in the Convention. I think the prediction safe that on the first ballot CALEB CUSHING will get the Massachusetts delegation with the exception of one single man, who is for DOUGLAS first, last and all the time. Here is a loss of 13 votes. Mr. CUSHING is certainly opposed to DOUGLAS, and would prefer a Southern nominee that he may be the nominee himself in 1864. The New-York Douglas delegation will, for the most part, on the first ballot, vote for DICKINSON and SEYMOUR. Here is a loss of 35, or at least 30 votes. The Maine and New-Hampshire delegations will be divided, and if the Cook and Wood delegations from Illinois and New-York are admitted, as proposed, in order to secure harmony, Mr. DOUGLAS will fall far short on the first ballot of even a majority. Should he fail to obtain a majority on the first ballot, there is little prospect that he can rally the Anti-Douglas men of the Northern States, or a single vote from the Southern States to his standard.

These are the views expressed by many leading politicians here, and some of them DOUGLAS' best friends, who have not been led away by the game of bluff, which is so actively played, or by popular clamor, which has its rise in this City. It would be well for his friend to drop brag and go to work.

Should DOUGLAS fail, the contest will narrow down to HUNTER, of Virginia, and LANE, of Oregon. For reasons which have been mentioned, Mr. CUSHING will throw his strength in Massachusetts for HUNTER, or perhaps BRECKINRIDGE. The remainder of New England will follow the lead, which will settle the case in favor of the Southern man who can control the most votes.

There was much merriment to-night, caused by the publication of the speech of Hon. ROSCOE CONKLING in full in the New-York papers, before its publication here. It was delivered as *extemporaneous*, but bears all the marks in print of having been carefully prepared. The speech was a good one, but the difference in the speech as delivered and as printed created much laughter.

The Southern Opposition men are commencing their caucuses. They will meet at Baltimore, and be guided to a great extent by the action of the Charleston Convention. Should DOUGLAS be the nominee, they all agree that a Southern man must be put up; if on the contrary a Southern man is chosen by the Democrats many of them propose to take McLANE—to force him, of course, upon the Republicans at Chicago. They hold their caucuses in private.

The Official View of the President's Letter to Gov. Walker.

From the Constitution.

We are heartily rejoiced that the Covode inquisition have obtained possession of the private letter addressed by the President to Gov. WALKER on the 12th of July, 1857. Various rumors concerning the contents of this letter have been long in circulation, which will all be instantly dissipated by the perusal of the letter itself; and we take pleasure in laying it before our readers to day.

The object of the Covode inquisition, doubtless, is to involve the President in an inconsistency in first having strongly recommended to the Convention to submit the Lecompton Constitution, after its formation, to the people of Kansas, and in afterwards recommending the adoption of this Constitution to Congress, although it had not thus been submitted.

The Convention did act in pursuance of the advice of the President, so far as to submit the all important and absorbing question of *Slavery* to the people. About the remaining provisions of the Constitution there was never any contest. These the Convention declined to submit to the people. The President at no period ever withheld the expression of his earnest desire that the Constitution should be submitted to the people. After the Convention had refused to do this, an entirely new question then arose, namely—should the President disregard and nullify the Constitution framed by the Convention, and determine not to submit it to Congress because they had acted contrary to his advice? This he could not do with his convictions of duty. It is one thing for the President to advise the members of a Convention or a legislative body to act in a particular manner; but it is another and quite different thing for him to annul their lawful action because they did not think proper to follow his advice.

THE REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

Expeditious Transaction of Business—Contingencies upon which the Nomination of Mr. Seward Depends—Character of the Chicago Delegation Selected.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, April 19, 1860.

The first scene in the play for the Presidency has been gone through, with as few hitches and draw-backs as could have been expected. To drop figure, the Republican State Convention, which assembled here yesterday to make choice of delegates to Chicago, completed its business in the shortest space of time practicable, and in harmony, except upon a few "side issues." The telegraph will have given you the record, with some idea of the breeze over the question whether Gen. NYE or DUDLEY FIELD should be admitted as the delegate, the settlement of which in favor of the General left a smart in certain quarters. You will not gain from the proceedings any conception of the feeling against the Legislature, and nothing but accident prevented the introduction and passage of a resolution denouncing the Legislature of 1860 in terms the most unreserved, for its shameless corrupion and barefaced iniquities. It is something new under the sun when a party Convention is brought up to this point. In proportion as the Legislature was execrated, Gov. MORGAN was commended for his vetoes. When the Governor emerges from beneath the rubbish of bills passed over his head in the last hours of the session, he cannot fail to be gratified with the sentiment almost everywhere entertained of approval of his course in resisting the corrupt lobby and no less corrupt Legislature.

The Convention came together for just one thing and nothing else—namely, to select delegates who would present Mr. SEWARD at Chicago as the choice of the Republican Party in New-York. It did that business and then adjourned. It is a matter of some interest to know what was the real feeling of the Convention in view of the position Mr. SEWARD occupies, the chances of his election if nominated, the recent bringing forward of other and newer candidates for the avowed purpose of uniting the whole strength of the Opposition, and in view of the possibility that it may be deemed expedient to drop Mr. SEWARD and take up a compromise candidate. There was nothing like blind devotion to Mr. SEWARD, inside or outside of the Convention; no evidence of a purpose to resort to extraordinary means to procure his nomination; no such idea as demanding him or nobody; nor was there the least indication of an extreme sentiment on the subject of nomination either way. While the feeling for Mr. SEWARD was unmistakable, there was at the same time a readiness to acknowledge that a state of things might arise requiring the nomination of some other man—in fact, a state of feeling that seemed to have quite prepared them for such a necessity. Devotion to the success of the Republican Party and its principles was clearly stronger than personal attachments. Desire for success was paramount, and there was an unexpected willingness to contemplate the principles that might be necessary to achieve it.

While no mention of other candidates was made in the Convention, delegates were free to canvass the several distinguished names likely to be brought before the Chicago Convention in connection with Mr. SEWARD's. The belief appeared to be universal that if the choice did not fall on Mr. SEWARD, the selection would be made from a list including not to exceed four names: McLEAN, BATES, LINCOLN and READ. The latter, though probably the least named, had many friends, who, for some reason, appeared to be hopeful beyond the degree of prominence which their favorite had attained. Judge READ has a discreet corps of friends, who have been content with merely presenting his name and fitness, without hazarding everything by prematurely putting their candidate over the course. The Presidential training course is lined with blasted hopes and ruined fortunes. Mr. READ's friends appear to have wisely determined at the out set that no act of theirs shall aid thereto.

The availability and genuine merits of Judge McLEAN were freely acknowledged. The impression seems universal that his nomination would be the certain precursor of success. In the event of his nomination at Chicago, I heard the name of Gov. MORGAN freely used in connection with the Vice-Presidency. The Governor appears to have added to the number of his friends throughout the State by his late vetoes; but whether those acts will be equally forcible with the Chicago Convention remains to be seen.

Nothing was more apparent than the interest among the delegates in anything that related to the Chicago Convention. It was not difficult to see that the impression was general that the nomination of DOUGLAS would be fatal to SEWARD, and make a compromise candidate at Chicago inevitable. After all, we come back to the Charleston Convention and DOUGLAS as the starting-points. The Giant is the lion in the path confessedly, not only among Administration Democrats, but more especially with Republicans, who are opposed to a compromise, and wedded to the policy of nominating an out-and-out candidate. But should there be an extreme Southern man put forward at Charleston, Mr. SEWARD's nomination would be highly probable.

The list of delegates selected by this Convention to represent New-York at Chicago presents some rather noticeable features. A majority are "old stagers," who have been to pretty nearly every Convention, State and National, within the last quarter of a century. And yet, beyond Senator KING, Ex-Lieut.-Gov. SELDEN, and WM. CURTIS NOYES, there is scarcely a distinguished name on the lists. A half dozen could be selected from the remainder who, in the matter of strategy and sharp practice generally, could give lessons to any ordinary Convention selected from the country at large. And yet the entire list does not present the name of a single delegate who is at all likely to be considered a strong man on the floor of the Convention.

Jersey City.

THE LATE MYSTERIOUS MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner MORRIS employed a number of men to drag the bottom of the dock at the York-street Pier in Jersey City in hopes of raising the other barrel of pitch, which was missing at the same time that the one to which the body of the murdered female was attached disappeared. It is believed that to this barrel is attached the clothing of the woman. The men several times succeeded in fastening a pair of oyster tongs to some heavy body, but at every attempt to raise it the tongs slipped off. Once they brought up a piece of tarred cord about two feet in length, which had apparently been fastened to something and broke loose. Nothing transpired yesterday throwing additional light upon this mystery.

A NEW YACHT.—Messrs. SNELLGROVE, of Jersey City, have just completed a finely modeled yacht, of 22½ feet in length and nine feet beam, for Mr. PHILIP HILL, of the Jersey City Yacht Club.

THE REMOVAL OF THE CITY HALL TO MADISON-SQUARE TO BE VETOED.—We understand that Gov. MORGAN has at length concluded to withhold his signature from the bill providing for the erection of a new City Hall in Madison-square. He thinks the location proposed away from the business part of the City, and that the expenditure of $1,000,000 for this object at the present time is uncalled for.

RACE AT A FUNERAL.—The police of the Sixth Precinct, on Thursday, arrested a whole funeral party when returning from the Calvary Cemetery, for racing in the public streets. The drivers of the carriages were fined $5 each by Justice RYDER, and were then sent home to New-York with a warning.

THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESS.

A Trip with the Newspaper Railroad Express Train up the Hudson River.

How the Thing is Done.

The Newspaper Express Train is becoming a permanent and a popular institution. Its working, thus far, has been even more successful than was anticipated,—and every day gives it greater efficiency by perfecting the details of the arrangement and enlarging the sphere of its operations. The number of newspapers taken into the interior by this train has steadily increased, until now not far from 15,000 copies of the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald* are taken every day, and before the Summer is over this number will be more than doubled. We have already stated that the managers of the Hudson River Railroad are entitled to a very large share of the credit for this enterprise, as they embarked in it without any expectation of receiving an immediate return for their outlay. But there are already from ten to fifteen passengers every morning, who embrace this opportunity to reach Albany some hours earlier than they could do by any other train, and their number will naturally increase.

Mr. SHEAR, who is the originator of the enterprise, has been concerned in the transportation of newspapers to the interior since 1852. Up to that time little effort had been made to circulate them in the country except through the mail. Mr. SHEAR either found or established agencies at all the principal towns and villages upon the great routes of travel, and employed agents to canvass the principal points on the New-York Central, and other roads extending to Chicago, St. Louis, and other Western cities, as fast as extended westward, and thus increased the general business, until, at the present time, the number of papers delivered in advance of the United States mail amounts to about 450,000—embracing the various daily and weekly editions—or, as Mr. SHEAR denominates it, some *thirty tons* per week, which is now carried, against one hundred and sixty pounds per day in 1852.

On Friday morning the TIMES dispatched one of its Reporters over the road to watch the movements and operation of this new enterprise. Entering the spacious PRESS ROOM of the TIMES Establishment, at a few minutes before 2 o'clock, we found the working of the "first side" of the sheet just being completed on the auxiliary PRESS, and sections or "forms" of type were being lowered from the composing-rooms, and immediately placed each in its proper position in the large ten-cylinder Lightning Press. Some little time is necessarily consumed in this delicate operation, but at 2 all is ready. The men are stationed where to "feed" the press, from large piles of half-printed papers, placed within four inches of the rollers, each sheet to be placed within the grasp of the "feeders" by a practiced hand.

The express-wagon which is to convey the papers to the railroad station, stands at the door. At 5 minutes past 2 the press starts off, at first with a clash, then with a rumble, which soon grows into a steady roar as it reaches the height of its speed. Every revolution of the central cylinder throws off *ten* completed copies of the paper, and the cylinder is revolved once in every two seconds, or thirty times a minute, which gives 18,000 papers within the hour. As fast as they are worked they are taken in bundles to the wagon—whither also are brought similar bundles from the other offices. In twenty-five minutes the whole number is ready,—the wagon is piled full of newspapers, and off it starts at full speed for the Railway station. At 25 minutes to 3 we pass TIFFANY's,—rattling rapidly over the Russ pavement in Broadway, which at that time of the morning is clear of carriages, and in splendid order for a rapid trot. Over the rough cobble-stones of the upper streets our progress is slower, but we reach the station at 3,—and just as the last package strikes the floor the engine puffs and starts off upon its long but rapid journey.

The train consists of one baggage-car and one passenger car, the latter serving to steady the motion of the first, while some half dozen eager travelers have embarked to perform the journey. The baggage-car is fitted up for the purpose of folding papers, with two large tables, ample lights and other conveniences. Four active young men immediately proceed to make up the various packages intended for the different points on the route, viz.: Yonkers, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, &c. Each package, of course, contains copies of the several principal dailies which have been taken unfolded from the press-rooms, packed in heavy wrappers of brown paper and tied with strong cord. The train whirls through the principal towns, these packages are dropped from the rear end of the passenger car. This is unquestionably the safest method of disposing of them, for should they strike any obstacle before reaching the ground, the chances are that the papers composing them would be unserviceable, even to country storekeepers. Persons employed for the purpose remove the packages from the track soon after they are deposited there, but, in the event of their failing to do so, the flagmen at the different stations have instructions to look after them. The papers thus deposited are not designed for strictly local consumption. Enterprising newsdealers from White Plains, for instance, and other localities on the Harlem Road, have their fast teams, which they drive over to Tarrytown in order to procure their supply of daily intelligence in advance of their sleepy neighbors. In fact, each one of the towns along the Hudson River Road is made a centre in this method, whence the New-York dailies radiate into the rural regions.

At 4:30 we reach Peekskill, 44 miles from New-York, where for the first time we stop, for the brief breathing space of three minutes. A few passengers are taken up, and we go again at the same breakneck rate of speed. The young men are by this time engaged in folding the packages for the Central Road, and already a huge pile has been prepared, that we may be ready for the West.

At 4:59 we pass Fishkill, then the first gleam of daylight was perceptible, and at 5:19 we reach Poughkeepsie, where a few passengers take the places of those who leave the cars. At Rhinebeck several packages are deposited for Kingston, Rondout, &c. At Oak Hill, 104 miles on the journey, a quantity of papers to be sold on the first down train is deposited. At Hudson, five miles further, another three minutes' stop is made. Here we discharge, among other parcels, one intended for the Berkshire and Hudson Road, with which a connection is made. By this route papers are carried to Pittsfield and thence by Western (Mass.) Railroad, to all points between that place and Boston, reaching the latter city several hours in advance of those which go by the trains on the New-Haven Railroad.

After leaving Hudson every exertion is made to complete the packages for the Albany and Boston, the Albany and Northern, Troy and Albany *via* Saratoga, Burlington and Montreal, New-York Central, Rome and Watertown, and Potsdam and Ogdensburgh Railroads.

At 6:44 Coxsackie is passed, and by this time the sun illuminated the landscape brilliantly enough to compensate for the earlier and gloomier portion of our journey. We reach East Albany at precisely 7:30, where we find a wagon ready to carry the packages across the river by the ferry boat. Within five minutes all is ready, and we are half across before the train which proceeds to Troy has vanished from sight. But the cars at the Central Railroad Station are in waiting, and the moment the boat reaches the dock, our wagon is rattling over the Albany pavements. In a very brief space of time the scores of packages are transported to the baggage-car, and before nightfall the citizens of Buffalo will receive full details of intelligence the importance of which the telegraph has already indicated; for, after all, these local journals act only as appetizers to their more powerful contemporaries. And at points further west the latest New-York papers will be snatched up just as eagerly and read with as much avidity as they are nearer the City where they are issued. The fact that the distribution of the Metropolitan journals elicits so much enterprise, is sufficient proof of their importance to the country at large.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

PROBABLE MURDER BY BURGLARS—ARREST OF SUSPECTED PARTIES.—At about 2 o'clock Thursday morning, two burglars entered the house of Dr. NELSON A. GARRISON, on the Jamaica Plank Road. OWEN COX, a man in the employ of Dr. G., heard the burglars at work in the second story of the house, and stationed himself at the foot of the stairway with a spear, and when they were leaving he attempted to stop them and called for Dr. GARRISON, who was also in the house. Finding their chance of escape doubtful, one of the burglars discharged a pistol at Cox, the bullet from which entered the left side near the heart, inflicting, it is supposed, a mortal wound. The burglars then made their escape, taking with them $40 in money and a quantity of silverware. Yesterday the Police of the Ninth Precinct arrested JAMES and DANIEL LUDLAM, silversmiths, at No. 16 Maiden-lane, New-York, on suspicion of being the parties who committed the offence, and they were committed for examination by Justice CORNWELL. House No. 131 Willoughby-street, occupied by AARON VANDERBECK, was robbed, yesterday, of property valued at $150.

BASE BALL.—The Exercise Base Ball Club have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: *President*—N. L. PETTET. *Vice-President*—T. S. Phillips. *Secretary*—George J. Hardy. *Treasurer*—H. G. Dwenger. *Directors*—Jesse N. Coope, William Denton, John Cole, Jr., William Simonson. The first game will be played on Saturday, the 21st.

THE COURTS.—Circuit Court Calendar for this day: Nos. 16, 14, 1, 67. Reserved causes. City Court, Monday next.—Nos. 35, 65, 46, 36, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 59, 19, 27, 33, 34, 7, 8, 9, 6, 48, 2.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

Movements of the Japanese Embassy—Great Excitement Regarding the Bulkhead Bill—The Rush to the Washoe Mines Continued.

ST. JOSEPH, Friday, April 20.

The Central Overland Pony Express, bringing California dates to April 10, and Carson Valley to the 11th, arrived at 5 P. M., exactly in time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, April 5.

Arrived 5th, ship *Zephyr* from New-York; sailed, 5th, steamer *Golden Age* for Panama, carrying $1,600,000 in treasure and 530 passengers, among them most of the Republican Delegates to the Chicago Convention, who will remain with the *Roanoke* at Aspinwall until the Japanese Embassy arrives, and then proceed to Washington; also Gen. JOHNSTON, of the Utah army, and Lieut. BROOKE. The steamer *Champion* sailed for New-York, *viâ* Cape Horn, on the 5th, not being longer available on the Pacific.

The Japanese steamer *Candinmanah* will remain at San Francisco till advices are received of the arrival of the Embassy at Washington, and then return to Japan to announce to the Emperor the news of the Embassy's reception at the Federal capital.

The bill granting to a company of French capitalists the right to build a sea wall along the entire water front of San Francisco, embracing a distance of five miles, passed the State Senate on the 4th,

RELIGIOUS.

Notices of Religious Movements.

—Rev. Dr. TYNG is giving, through the columns of the *Independent*, a complete view of the Sunday-School system. Having already defined the uses of that agency in Christian education, and enlarged upon the duties of parents, he devotes a considerable part of his last letter to an exposition of the qualifications of successful teachers, and gives the following salutary counsel to persons holding the office of Superintendent: "The Superintendent's manner must be simple, prompt, calm, adequate to command attention, or he fails entirely. He must be a person of few words and peaceful habits. A perpetual haranguing,—long, indefinite, and dilatory prayers,—jangling and disjointed exhortations,—habits of chattering and familiar interference with teachers or scholars, are more out of place in a Sunday-School, perhaps, than anywhere beside. Everything must be real, actual, self-demonstrative, to command the attention or to win the confidence of children. These are all simple and external qualifications, but they are of immense consequence in the successful management of this work."

—Rev. Mr. GUINNESS, who has not escaped severe criticism during his visit to this country, finds an earnest champion in the *Observer*. A leading article in this week's issue of that paper discusses the qualifications of that gentleman, views his public efforts with a friendly eye, and controverts the assertions which have been made to his prejudice. The *Observer* contends, not only that Mr. GUINNESS is a regularly authorized preacher, but that his belief is orthodox, and that his power in the pulpit lies in abnegation of self, directness of aim, and thoroughly earnest conviction. It adds that he enjoys "the entire confidence and best wishes of the most judicious, conservative and eminent pastors and laymen of our Churches," and concludes with a warm expression of sympathy with him. At less length, but with equal earnestness, the *Christian Intelligencer* (Reformed Dutch) devotes an article to the young preacher, averring that he is a sincere and useful worker in the Gospel field.

—Rev. Dr. CURRY reviews, in the *Independent*, the whole action of the Methodist Episcopal Church on the question of Slavery. He defines the Rule which has been recently discussed in the Conferences, and closes with the following remark: "The original question of the Fathers is still asked, 'What shall be done for the *extirpation* of the evil of Slavery?' and the ominous answer follows, 'We declare that we are as much as ever convinced of the great evil of Slavery;' after which follow certain restrictions on slaveholding by ministers and official members of the churches, leaving private members wholly unrestrained in the matter, while the restrictions themselves are so qualified as to render them entirely nugatory. Such are the present legal relations of the Methodist Episcopal Church to Slavery."

—The deficiency of church accommodations in Philadelphia is deplored in a report recently presented at the annual Conference of the Methodist Church. It is shown, by statistics, that there are not church accommodations in the whole city for one-third of the population; and that many thousands of children, between the ages of five and fifteen, attend neither church nor Sabbath School. The Methodist Church, which offers the largest facilities, has within the limits of the city about 15,000 members, or one-fifth of the entire Protestant Church membership of the city, and has also in its fifty-four principal and twenty-two Mission Sabbath Schools, an aggregate of 16,500 children.

—Rev. Dr. VAN LENNEP writes from Tocat, in acknowledgement of the aid received from Christian friends in the United States, in the time of his late misfortunes. He narrates some interesting facts connected with missionary labor. Among the letters of sympathy which he received was one from Umvoti, South Africa, giving an account of the mission to the Zulu tribe. The savages among whom Mr. GROUT is laboring give indications of a desire to receive the gospel, and the missionary labor already expended in that region is believed to have borne fruit.

—At the recent annual meeting of the Anti-Slavery Society of the New-York East Conference, at Stamford, addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. CURRY, (who was subsequently chosen President for the ensuing year,) Rev. Dr. FLOY and Rev. Mr. HATFIELD. The resolution of the last General Conference directing the publication of "such Anti-Slavery matter as the subject of Slavery may demand" has been complied with. The catalogue now contains some publications on the subject.

—A appeal in behalf of the Jews is in circulation, calling for aid to establish the work of evangelization. The appeal states that there are but four missionaries to the Jews in America: One employed by the New-York City Tract Society, one by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and two by the Protestant Episcopal churches in New-York and Philadelphia, (recently established.) The Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews has three colporteurs.

—A letter from Siam, written by Dr. HOUSE to his father in Philadelphia, states that "in Bangkok all the missions observed the week of prayer recommended by the brethren of Lodiana, and that scarcely had their united petitions left their lips, when a most powerful work of grace commenced, which at the time of writing (in January) was still going on. Some had been truly converted, and many more were seriously seeking the way of life."

—Last Sunday, the members of the Mercer-street Presbyterian Church, in this City, contributed $2,700 in aid of the American Board of Missions, and it is expected that a few private subscriptions will swell the amount to $4,000. The *Evangelist* observes that "This, with the noble collection for the same object in the Madison-square Church, reported a few weeks since, speaks well for the large-hearted benevolence of our New-School Churches."

—Letters have been received at the Fulton-street Prayer-meeting, from Holland and England, expressing a lively interest in the work in progress, and asking a place in the prayers of those in attendance. Other letters from Texas, and one or two from Ireland and France, all of similar tenor, have also been received.

—The *Presbyterian* notices the reception of a letter from Ireland, by a gentleman of Philadelphia, in which it is stated that forty persons who were recently received into the orthodox communion were Unitarians; and it is added that the two Unitarian Professors in the Theological School at Belfast had but one student.

—The Pilgrim Baptist Church, of this City, is about to build a new house of worship on Thirty-third-street, at a cost of $35,000. The Norfolk-street Baptist congregation have sold their present edifice for $19,000, and will occupy their new lecture-room early in the Summer.

—The Anniversary of the Congregational Union will take place in this City, May 8; annual address by Rev. Dr. PHELPS, of Andover Theological Seminary. The Annual Collection will take place on the evening of the 10th, Rev. Dr. BUDINGTON, of Brooklyn, presiding.

—The Old-School General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church will meet at Rochester, N. Y., on Thursday, May 17; and the New School Assembly on the same day, at Pittsburgh, Penn.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES IN THIS CITY TO-MORROW.

Rev. Mr. J. O. ROGERS, a well-known Methodist clergyman from the interior of the State, who has been located here by the New-York East Conference, will preach his first sermon, to-morrow, at the Cherry-street Mariners' Church, of which he is now the pastor. He is famous for introducing good old-fashioned Methodist hymns into his sermons.

Rev. CHARLES E. HARRIS, a converted Jew, has been appointed pastor of the Greene-street M. E. Church, formerly under the care of Rev. WM. CORNELL, and preaches his first sermon there to-morrow morning.

The congregation of the Broome-street Reformed Dutch Church will worship henceforth in their new chapel, corner of Thirty-third-street and Eighth-avenue.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER will preach in the evening at the Church of the Puritans, on "Northern Strikes and Southern Slavery—God's Bill for Unpaid Wages."

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will repeat his sermon on Sunday Schools, in the evening, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street.

Rev. Dr. DAVIDSON having assumed the charge of the Spring-street Presbyterian Church for the Summer, will preach in the morning and afternoon.

Rev. Dr. THOMPSON will lecture in the evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on the "Destruction of Jerusalem."

Bishop POTTER will administer the rite of confirmation in the Church of the Epiphany, Stanton-street, in the evening.

Rev. W. H. EVANS, the new pastor of the Jane-street Methodist Church, will assume the duties of his office in the morning.

Rev. Dr. MUHLENBERG will preach in the evening at the Memorial Church, Hammond-street.

Rev. MATTHEW HALE SMITH will preach, morning and evening, at Cooper Institute.

Rev. J. S. INSKIP will take charge of the Ninth-street Methodist Church on and after to-morrow.

Literary Gossip.

It is remarked among the publishers that the number of Southern buyers who attended the recent Trade sales in this City, greatly exceeded that of any former year. Whether this fact is attributable to an increased thirst for knowledge among the people of the South, or to the unanswerable assertion that Northern houses produce books of better quality more cheaply, it matters little. That buyers from Southern cities should not share in the panic, which we have previously demonstrated to have been far from general in other branches of trade, is very natural and reasonable. Literature, unlike dry goods, needs to be of prime quality to satisfy the appetite of thirsty readers;—homespun may answer the requirements of bodily decency, but rough-edged books are neither seemly nor desirable. Wherefore this general verdict in favor of the New-York Book Market is a pleasant sign of the times. The activity of trade sends a current of new life through the book shops, and the sunniest-faced men you meet on Broadway to-day are the publishers. Curiously enough, the balance hangs nearly even between the religious and the secular. When a novel is announced, a book of sermons hangs over against it; when a poem tumbles out from the press, another press over the way is sure to turn over to you a new volume of the "Correspondence" of some Reverend theologian, whose memory is fragrant in the large class of his surviving parishioners. For instance: Mr. SCRIBNER'S place in Grand-street is in juxtaposition with that of RUDD & CARLETON. The latter announces the first volume of a new edition of the novels of BALZAC: the former instantly offsets it by Dr. JAMES W. ALEXANDER'S *Forty Years' Correspondence*. This latter volume will be published in May, simultaneously with a collection of the *Sermons* of Dr. ADDISON ALEXANDER.

—Mr. SCRIBNER will presently publish a sumptuous book of Poems, edited by Dr. PALMER, the translator of MICHELET. It is now passing through the Riverside press at Cambridge. The title is *The Poet's Own; a Book of Golden Palms made for the Popular Heart;* and the contents are a collection of sympathetic and emotional poems, of which the "Bridge of Sighs," "Sands of Dee," "Maud Muller" and "Philip my King" are types; and fifteen autographs of famous poems, contributed by the authors or their friends, among which are "Home, Sweet Home," and the "Song of the Shirt." Upwards of fifty exquisite illustrations adorn the volume, contributed by some twenty artists, including CHURCH, EASTMAN, JOHNSON, DARLEY and MCLENAN. Dr. PALMER has been occupied for four years in the preparation of this work.

—MASON BROTHERS will publish, in about six weeks, an original translation of DE COURET'S remarkable story of travel in the Arabian Desert. It bears the title of *Life in the Desert*, and will be published in one duodecimo volume. The author is he, born French, who turned Mussulman, the better to further his design of exploring the unknown region of which he writes. DE COURET tells an extravagant tale, and it may be proper to take his assertions with a grain of salt; but the book is interesting for all that.

—Mr. PUTNAM is putting rapidly through the press his "National Edition" of the works of WASHINGTON IRVING—a rose-tinted series, printed from new plates, and to be completed in uniform style.

—ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS have in press the following religious works: *The Province of Reason*, by JOHN YOUNG, author of the *Christ of History*; an *Exposition of Ecclesiastics*, by Rev. CHARLES BRIDGES; a new volume of Dr. GUTHRIE'S *Seed-time and Harvest; or, a Plea for Ragged Schools*; *Outlines of Theology*, by Rev. A. A HODGE; *Letters of Harwick More to Zachary Macaulay* (father of the historian); and the *Jewish Twins, a Story for Children*. Mr. YOUNG'S book is a reply to the Brampton Lectures of Mr. MAUNSELL, on the limits of religious belief. A volume of the sermons of Rev. Mr. GUINNESS is just announced by the same house.

—Several new books of church-music will be published during the Spring and Summer by the MASONS. There is already so large a collection of works of this character, that it is hardly possible for congregations to remain unsuited; especially when MASON BROTHERS throw into the scale their promised new half-dozen.

FROM RIO JANEIRO.

Court Matters—Naval and Shipping Intelligence—Americans in Brazil—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, March 10, 1860.

The principal event during the past month has been the happy return of their Imperial Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, from their visit to the North. Their return was celebrated by the inhabitants of this city with great *éclat*; triumphal arches, illuminations of gas, bands of music, processions, etc.; and the day was designated as a general holiday—every place of business closing its doors. The *fêtes* lasted three days, and the moneys expended have been enormous. The health of their Majesties has greatly improved, and they have gone to live at their Summer residence at Petropolis, in the Organ mountains. Nearly all the *Corps Diplomatique* are residing there also, including our worthy Minister, Mr. MEADE.

I regret to state that the yellow fever is raging considerably here just now, but it is supposed to have reached its highest point, and is now abating. By the end of this month it will have exhausted itself. Capt. LUCE, of the lugger *Ocean Eagle*, is the only death among the Americans that I have been informed of.

I am sorry to have to report the death of Mr. ALTEVE AUMONT, editor of the new French journal, *L'Echo de Bresil*, who died after a short illness from an attack of the prevailing epidemic. He had only been a resident of this place some twelve months, was but 25 years of age, and gave every promise of being a most brilliant writer. I understand now that his journal will be discontinued, as no more of the French editorial corps can be induced to venture a residence here.

By the latest accounts the flag-ship *Congress* was at Montevideo; brigs *Perry* at Buenos Ayres, *Bainbridge* at St. Catherines, *Release* and *Pulaski* at Montevideo. The new boiler brought out by the *Release* for the *Pulaski* (late *Matacomet*) had been successfully placed in that vessel, and she is now being put in thorough order, but it is supposed will require a further outlay of some $15,000 before being rendered efficient for sea service. Flag-Officer SANDS continues to endear himself to all our residents on this coast, by his efficiency and hospitality, and the *Congress* is certainly the best disciplined and handsomest man-of-war on the Brazil station.

The *Dolphin*, Commander STRIBLING, arrived at Bahia on the 27th of last month, after a three weeks' stay at Pernambuco. She is expected here by the 1st of April. The *Release* sails for the United States some time during this month.

The clipper-ship *Sea Serpent*, of which I wrote in my last as having put in here for repairs, is now completed and ready for sea. Capt. WHITEHOUSE, her commander, is lying ill with the yellow fever, but was considered out of danger. Capt. JELLICOE, the efficient commander of the steam-packet *Tay*, has also been attacked by the fever. I understand that a species of bilious fever has attacked nearly all the employes on the second section (American) of the Don Pedro II. Railway, and that the work was naturally very much retarded thereby.

Col. CHANDLER (son of Hon. JOSEPH R. CHANDLER, our present Minister to Naples) has just returned from his surveying trip in the interior, having finished the location of the remainder of the Don Pedro II. Railway. The Colonel reports the coffee crop in the Sierras as promising an over-abundant yield this season, but says that the want of rain is very much felt by the planters. Corn and the necessaries of life were commanding very exorbitant prices in the provinces of Minas and Bahia.

Dr. RAINEY, having sold all his stock in the Nichterhoy Ferry Company, is about to return to the United States to bring out his boats, which are to be built on the models of the Brooklyn Ferry boats by the Novelty Iron works, and it is generally supposed the scheme will amply remunerate the stockholders.

I wish you could induce some enterprising American to come out here and open a hotel, conducted on our New-York system. There is ample field for one here, and I could almost guarantee him a fortune in ten years, as most all foreigners prefer living in hotels to the bother of keeping house and enduring the annoyances of negro servants, who are very different here in their deportment to what they are with us at home. Messrs. CUSHMAN (house of E. D. MORGAN & Co.) and GERHARD, of New-York, are among the latest arrivals here; also, Mr. HOPKINS, (*the* HOPKINS,) on his way to Buenos Ayres.

Coffee is very dull; freights also. We have never had so few arrivals of American vessels at this port as during the past three months, which have not averaged more than two per week. Flour has advanced a little, but is not selling very well. The *Gray Eagle*, from Philadelphia, arrived a day or two since, making the passage in 33 days.

The Austrian Archduke MAXIMILLIAN, after having distributed his cash and bits of ribbon very freely, has sailed for Madeira, to meet his wife. Some of the English papers allude to the report that his brother FRANCIS JOSEPH wishes to abdicate in his favor. Truly, "uneasy sits the head that wears a crown."

Yours truly, THE MAJOR.

BROADWAY.

The Past, Present and Prospective Character of the Street—Upward Tendency of Business—Removals and Changes on the First of May—New Buildings to be Erected, &c., &c.

If the "up-town movement" among merchants which has been going on so rapidly for the last four or five years, and which is still progressing as rapidly as ever, indicated a corresponding growth and increase in the business of the City, the prosperity of New-York during this period would be one of the greatest marvels of the age. But, unfortunately, this is not the case. Change is not always progress, nor is progress always improvement, nor do both together always indicate a corresponding growth. The fact that the whole body of dry-goods jobbers, and other dealers who follow in their wake, have moved out of the First Ward into the Third and Fifth, does not prove that they have increased in numbers or in business, nor does it show that they have been compelled to change their locality by the natural growth and increase in the general business of the City. The fact is, the Third Ward has been built up at the expense of the First, and the Fifth is rapidly building at the expense of the Second. Deserted tenements and depreciated property is the legacy left to the First Ward by the marble palaces that have sprung up in the Third.

If this upward movement is to continue in the same ratio for the next five years that it has for the last five, the result will be an entire change in the character of the lower part of the City. The greater portion of the First Ward will eventually become entirely deserted unless put to some other than business uses.

The prime moving causes of this up-town rush of the wholesale business, as given by the merchants themselves, reveals a curious state of things regarding the philosophy and character of mercantile transactions in this City. These causes, together with the ultimate effects of the movement upon the lower part of the City, and also upon the City of Brooklyn, may form the subject of future investigation. The purpose of this article is to note the changes that are taking place in Broadway, which, from its position as the great thoroughfare—the back bone, as it were—of the City, may be regarded as a fair index to the general movement of businesss. If a New-Yorker who had been absent from the City fifteen years were to be set down at Bowling-green for a walk up Broadway, he would hardly find, in the whole distance thence to Grace Church, half-a-dozen objects with which he was familiar. St. Paul's Church, the Astor House, BARNUM'S Museum, St. Thomas' Church, the New-York Hotel and the Church of the Messiah would comprise about the whole list. An absence of five years even would hardly enable him to recognize the street. Nor would he find the business of the street much less changed than its outward appearance. The rapidity with which changes have been wrought, and are still being wrought, in the business character of Broadway, is astonishing even to one who is in the habit of walking the street daily. A year ago the enterprising young firm of CUMMING, SIMPSON & ARMSTRONG took possession of the new building erected on the site of the old Irving House, opposite STEWART'S; and were then at the extreme upper end of the dry goods jobbing business. Now they are just about in the centre. After the 1st of May STEWART'S will be the only retail dry goods house below Canal-street; and by a year from the 1st of May both sides of Broadway, from Chambers to Canal streets, will be occupied by wholesale merchants, mostly dry goods jobbers. The streets running from Broadway to West Broadway are undergoing similar changes. The Fifth Ward, indeed, for the next five years, is to witness a repetition of the same programme that has been carried out during the last five years in the Third Ward. Meanwhile the fashionable retail business of Broadway is gradually being pushed further and further up town, and already the denizens of Union-square begin to tremble for their household gods, while the Flora McFlimseys of Fifth-avenue and Twenty-third-street are anticipating the day when they can complete their whole round of shopping with one whirl of their gay equipages around that aristocratic circle.

In noticing the changes that are to take place in the business houses of Broadway on the 1st of May, we will commence at Bowling-green.

The old Washington Head-quarters, No. 1 Broadway, now used as a hotel, is to continue untouched for another year. But this is probably the last year that it will maintain its existence. The property belongs to the estate of the late Mr. RAYMOND, of menagerie celebrity, and will be sold during the year.

Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, running through to Greenwich-street, have recently been purchased by M. & W. LIVINGSTON, dealers in burr and mill stones, who are erecting in the rear part on Greenwich-street a large brick storehouse, for their own use, 80 by 100 feet. That portion of the lots fronting on Broadway will remain as heretofore, the upper part being occupied by BARTLETT & GAINS as a part of the Washington Hotel. As an instance of the wonderful decrease in the value of property in the First Ward, even in that part of it lying on Broadway, it may be stated that the lots Nos 3 and 5 were purchased for $10,000, the owners having refused for the same lots, only six years ago, an offer of $107,000. The old Hone House, on the corner of Morris-street and Broadway, was also sold a few days ago for $34,000, while the same property would have brought $100,000 five years ago.

The old Atlantic Garden, Nos. 9 and 11 Broadway, belonging to the Pentz estate, is to be sold at auction on the 24th of this month. Some alteration will probably take place in the property after the sale, but it is impossible at present to tell what it will be.

From this point up as far as Trinity Church, Broadway is mostly occupied by dealers in hats and furs, who remain stationary for another year, with the exception of two or three firms which remove from one store into another on the same block.

A. & A. LAWRENCE, the Boston manufacturers, leave No. 43 Broadway for No. 79 Worth-street.

CLAFLIN, MELLEN & Co., the large dry goods jobbers in Trinity Building, have commenced the erection of a store in Worth-street, which is to eclipse anything of the kind to be found in the world. It is to be of white marble, seven stories high, running from Church-street to West Broadway, with 375 feet on Worth-street, and 80 feet each on Church-street and West Broadway. It is intended to be ready for occupation on the 1st of January next. The removal of this heavy firm—the only jobbing-house left in Broadway below Fulton-street—will draw after it scores of smaller houses, and will give an impetus to the upward rush of business, and increase the building mania in the Fifth Ward to an incalculable extent.

Between Trinity Building and Fulton-street there are to be several changes.

The large cash drug-house of P. D. ORVIS, publisher of the *Drug Reporter*, removes on the 1st of May from Maiden-lane and Water-street to No. 162 Broadway. The store is now occupied by LOCKWOOD & BROS., auctioneers, who follow the west side movement of their trade, and go to No. 65 Murray-street.

KELLOGG & TENBROECK, dry goods jobbers, remove from No. 141 Broadway to No. 143 Duane-street. The vacated premises have not yet been leased.

JNO. E. BLANÇAN, wine merchant, has removed from Pearl-street to No 160 Broadway—store occupied by B. SMITH, dry goods, who has gone to No. 366 Broadway.

JOEL CONKLIN & Co., wholesale grocers, leave Front-street, on the 1st of May, for No. 157 Broadway, the store now occupied by JNO. SLADE, commission merchant, who goes to No. 22 Park-place.

DENNIS COOK & Co., hatters, leave No. 9 Murray-street, for No. 200 Broadway.

The Excelsior Insurance Company, of Broad-street, take the building No. 130 Broadway, now occupied by FRED. CLARKE & Co., furniture dealers, who go opposite, into the store of MOODY & Co., straw goods, who remove to the corner of Thames-street and Broadway.

The Astor House remains in *statu quo*, and, maugre all rumors and speculations to the contrary, will continue to be kept as a hotel for years to come. It is hardly necessary to inquire who "keeps" the Astor House, for its age and past history entitle it to keep itself, but it may not be amiss, in noting the changes in Broadway, to mention that the name of the firm was changed on the first of this month. CHAS. STETSON retires from the active management of the house, and consigns it to the hands of his brothers and one or two others of his former chief aids, under the firm of J. M. STETSON & Co.

BALL, BLACK & Co. will remove from their old stand, at the corner of Murray-street and Broadway, as soon as their new building, on the corner of Spring-street, is ready for occupation, probably about the middle of May.

FERMAN BENNETT, jeweler, corner of Reade-street and Broadway, will remove, on the 1st of May, to No. 827 Broadway, under the Irving House, formerly known as the Blancard House. His place will be filled by KOHLSAAT BROTHERS, importers of worsted goods, from John-street.

LAMBERT & Co.'s retail dry goods house has just removed from the Moffatt Building, corner of Worth-street, to a new marble store opposite the Metropolitan Hotel. Their old place is to be occupied by STEARNS & MARVIN, manufacturers of safes.

R. N. TINSON, carpets, No 339, goes to No. 501, and is replaced by BALDWIN & Co., wholesale millinery goods, from Chambers-street.

The APPLETONS, publishers, remove from the Appleton Building to the new marble store, Nos. 343 and 345 Broadway. The building is to undergo extensive alterations to fit it for the reception of GRAYDON, McCREARY & Co., dry goods jobbers, from Park-place, who have leased the whole building, and will occupy the ground floor and basement for their own business.

LEAVITT & ALLEN, booksellers and publishers, also leave their old stand on the corner of White-street for No. 24 Walker-street. They will be accompanied by GEO. A. LEAVITT & Co., conductors of the trade sales. The removal to Walker-street is only temporary, to await the completion of the new building now erecting for this house in Mercer-street, and which will be ready for occupation in about nine months. The printing establishment of JOHN F. TROW, in the same building, also removes to the new building lately erected for the purpose in Greene-street, below Broome.

The whole of this building on the corner of White-street has been leased for ten years by B. M. & E. A. WHITLOCK & Co., wholesale grocers, No. 13 Beekman-street, and by LATHROP & WILKINSON, fancy dry goods jobbers, No. 15 Murray-street. Previous to its occupation by these firms it is to undergo extensive alterations and improvements.

LEAVITT, TOLER & Co., dry goods, from Chambers-street, have taken one of the two new marble stores just completed on the northwest corner of White-street and Broadway; the other is not yet rented.

EDWARD DUNIGAN & BRO., Catholic book publishers, No. 371 Broadway, remove on the 1st of May to No. 599 Broadway. The building they now occupy is to be torn down.

No. 391 Broadway, now occupied by a jeweler, is also to be torn down on the 1st of May.

Mr. GIBSON, glass stainer and decorative artist, has left his old stand, Nos. 374 and 376 Broadway, and taken possession of the new and curious-looking building, erected by himself, on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway. His old stand is to be demolished.

GOUPIL & Co., engravings, have thrown up their down-town store, No. 366 Broadway, and removed their entire business to the new stand, No. 772 Broadway.

C. B. HAVCH, the large importer of furnishing goods, removes on the 1st of May from Chambers-street, corner of Church, to No. 403 Broadway—the store now occupied by EBENEZER COLLAMORE, crockery dealer, who retires from business.

JAS. W. FAULKNER, jeweler, No. 459 Broadway, removes to No. 739 Broadway. The Broadway Rubber Emporium leaves the same number for No. 603 Broadway.

WELLER & SON'S ice-cream saloon and restaurant, at the corner of Washington-place and Broadway, will be transferred to their up-town branch of the same business, corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Broadway. They also open a down-town eating-house on the 1st of May, at No. 142 Broadway.

WM. H. GIBBE, music store and pianos, removes from No. 763 Broadway to Leroy-place, Bleecker-street.

BRADY, the Daguerrean artist, has taken the whole building on the corner of Tenth-street and Broadway, which will be immediately fitted up for his business.

The above list comprises the principal changes in Broadway business, so far as we have been able to learn, that will take place on or about the 1st of May.

The following list of new buildings, to be erected on Broadway the coming Summer, comprises all that have, thus far, been definitely decided upon, most of which will commence building on the 1st of May:

The Importers' and Traders' Bank will commence the erection of a splendid white marble building, for their own use, on the corner of Murray-street—the site now occupied by BALL, BLACK & Co.

The Tradesmen's Bank, Chatham-square, are now laying the foundation of a marble building for their own use on the corner of Reade-street and Broadway. The building is to be highly ornamental, and somewhat similar in the style of architecture to BALL, BLACK & Co.'s new building on the corner of Prince-street.

No. 371 Broadway, owned by JOHN MOFFATT, and heretofore occupied by EDWARD DUNIGAN & BRO., will be torn down on the 1st of May, and a new marble store erected on its site. Also, No. 391 Broadway, owned by the Lorillard estate.

WM. B. ASTOR will build on Nos. 374 and 376 Broadway, corner of White, a large white marble store, 75 feet front on Broadway, similar to those recently erected on the opposite corner. The store has already been secured by ALLEN, MCCLEAN and BUCKLEY, dry-goods jobbers in Chambers-street.

The Moffat building on the corner of Worth-street, is to undergo alterations, so as to provide for the construction of two stores with entrances on Worth-street.

No. 447 Broadway, lately occupied by DAVIS COLLAMORE, is to be demolished, and a white marble front erected in its place. The building is owned by Judge Mitchell. Mr. COLLAMORE goes to No. 479 Broadway.

THOMAS SUFFERN will build on the south-west corner of Grand-street and Broadway a splendid edifice of Dorchester stone, ornamented in the highest style of art, 50 feet front on Broadway by 100 feet deep. Also a marble-front building, 40 feet by 100, at No. 315 Broadway, adjoining the lower end of the Hospital yard.

FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, druggist, builds, for his own use, a four-story Dorchester stone building on the southwest corner of Broome-street and Broadway, to be completed on the 1st of September.

No. 474 Broadway is undergoing repairs by putting in a new marble front.

The building on the corner of Thirteenth-street and Broadway, erected by WM. GIBSON, glass stainer, is nearly completed, and is to be occupied on the ground floor for stores, and the upper part as a residence for his family, and as a show-room for the exhibition of his works of art. The upper story is fitted up for the Kane Lodge of Free Masons. This building presents the most curious specimen of architecture to be found in the City, and may be appropriately called the GIBSON style, since it originated in his own brain, and was carried out under his special supervision. It combines all the styles of all ages and nations, both in land and naval architecture.

WAGES ADVANCED.—The bricklayers and plasterers of Troy demanded an advance of their wages to $2 per day, and the demand has been acceded to by their employers. The men commenced receiving the increased wages on Monday.

THE NEWSPAPER EXPRESS TRAIN.—The express train on the Hudson River Road has now been in operation nearly two weeks, and we believe, so far, the experiment fully equals the expectations of the projector. The daily accumulation to the pile of papers delivered from ANDERSON'S wagon to the Central Dépôt shows that west, at least, (and we believe as much may be said of the route south of this city,) the demand for the New-York papers is steadily—indeed, we may say largely—on the increase.

It must be conceded that this undertaking owes much of its success to the prompt and efficient manner in which the Hudson River Railroad Company does its part of the work. The arrival of the express matter on this side of the river has not varied one minute since the day the express first started. Mr. Superintendent BIRDS, and those attached to this section of the road, are untiring in their efforts to make it a success—and thus far have done so.—*Albany Statesman, April 16.*

THE PRIZE FIGHT.

Remonstrance of an Ex-Amateur Against Publishing Reports of the Fight.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many staid, quiet people, myself among the number, have been much surprised that a respectable journal like yours should give so much space in its columns to matter relating to the much-talked-of prize fight.

Being an Englishman, on the shady side of sixty, my youth was spent in that country when prize fighting was justly considered a national sport. So much so that, on one occasion, when a royal personage from the Continent visited England, it was thought proper, by his royal and aristocratic hosts, that a fight should be gotten up for his especial entertainment.

Just as at this day, should His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales visit Madrid, he would, doubtless, be regaled by a capital bull fight. In my youth men of education, refinement and position were not ashamed to be seen at prize fights. Indeed, one of the best accounts of a fight extant, the famous mill between NEATE and HICKMAN, known as the Gas-man, was written by the refined, sensitive, philosophic HAZLITT. You will find it in his *Miscellanies*, and can, at your leisure, compare it with the reports of forthcoming brutality, which will soon fill the columns of some of our journals—not yours. It is to be hoped. It was then Lord BYRON called JACKSON, the pugilist, "his pastor and master," and it was not an unusual thing to see the great historical names of the Kingdom decorating the columns of newspapers as backers of fighting men.

Being at that day a lusty young fellow, and withal something of an *athlete* myself, I must confess to having been carried away by the prevailing fashion, though my conscience, and sometimes even my stomach, revolted at the shocking exhibition.

Still, urged on by the weak desire to be in the mode, or by the more potent fear of ridicule, I have "assisted" at some of the great fights of the day, and have seen the green turf of Moulsey Hurst and Ashby de la Zouch stained with the blood of what were technically termed "the best men in England." Thank God! all this is past, not to be renewed; and the ring is left to its natural supporters—sprigs of the aristocracy, equally dilapidated in character and fortune, black-legs and thieves—being that body generally known as the swell-mob. True, at that day a few voices were raised against this barbarous custom, but they were quickly silenced by cries of, "Good old British pluck must be kept up." "Fair play must be encouraged; away with the knife and stiletto." If there can exist an argument in favor of prize fighting, it is that it encourages fair play.

In England 40 years ago—and I trust the same may be the case now—if a person in the lowest purlieus of London imagined himself wronged, and wished to avenge or defend himself with those natural weapons, his fists, he was perfectly sure of having fair play shown him. A ring was instantly formed, and no one was allowed to interfere between the combatants, and this, though one party was surrounded by his friends and the other quite alone. Possibly the stranger might have his pockets picked, but as to any personal violence, he was as safe as if he was surrounded by the whole police force.

Fancy one's undertaking a thing of this sort in our Sixth Ward or in front of a Broadway fighting house! How many minutes would pass before he would be tripped, or struck with a slungshot or knife?

Let any one, being in London and desirous to see the species of brute that the encouragement of this sport engenders, go of a night to some notorious fighting house—BEN CAUNT'S in St. Martin's-lane, or JEMMY SHAW'S in Windmill-street. Nowhere out of the Inferno can be found such hideous physiognomies—the very counterparts of the old Roman gladiators, as you may see them on a mosaic floor taken from the Baths of Caracalla, now in the Lateran palace. The same bullet-head, deep set, malicious eye, square carnivorous jaw, forming precisely what is called in the slang of the English ring—"a fighting mug."

Now, Mr. Editor, it is to be hoped that no respectable journal will, indirectly, by catering to a depraved public taste, assist in producing here a social fungus like the pugilist. We have already the germ. It needs but a little fostering care to bring it to perfection. Most of the specimens are of foreign growth—I am sorry to say, my former fellow subjects, English or Irish. The native pugilist is, if possible, a viler and more dangerous creature than his foreign prototype.

To the ordinary brutal instincts of the English prize-fighter the American fancy adds a murderous thirst for blood, and goes abroad "armed to the teeth." That distinguished foreigner, Mr. AARON JONES, who came over to assist at the fight between MORRISSEY and HEENAN, was frightened from his propriety by the scenes he witnessed at Long Point, nearly every man of the party being loaded down with revolvers and ready to blow out each other's brains at the slightest provocation.

Mr. JONES expressed his intention never to be present at another fight in America.

But perhaps on this occasion the excuse will be offered for the interest apparently taken in the fight by respectable prints, and their readers, that it is a national contest. National contest, forsooth! Had TOM HYER gone over to clutch at that bauble "the Belt," this excuse might have been available. But HEENAN is as pure a Celt as ever saw a potato; about as much of an American as SAYERS is a Calmuc Tartar. HEENAN'S Celtic origin will not help him much in the betting on the other side o' the water.

In spite of their muscle, their undoubted courage, and admitted pugnacity, no Irishman has ever long held a distinguished place in the Ring. The Jews, on the other hand, not famous for any of these qualities, have always, from the days of MENDOZA and ABE BALASCO, had a good position, and like their great countryman, JUDAS MACCABEUS, have "made battles and been renowned in the uttermost part of the earth."

But, Mr. Editor, grey hairs and garrulity commonly go together, and I fear I have already trespassed too much on your time and space. SENEX.

In spite of his objection to the publication of anything concerning the Prize-fight, we suspect our correspondent would be very much disappointed if we were to decline his article because we propose to ignore the subject. We therefore give it a place. It is interesting and instructive, and we hope its publication may aid in convincing the public of the essential brutality of the prevalent taste for prize-fighting.

"Senex" must remember that, while he is "on the shady side of 60," and has outgrown all curiosity about such matters—not caring, even, to know the result of the contest between HEENAN and SAYERS, (?)—by far the larger portion of the community are not yet in that category. The fight is an incident which attracts universal attention, and a newspaper might as well ignore a great battle, an eclipse of the sun, or a row in Congress, as to make no mention of such an affair. We are under the necessity of recording the facts of this fight, as we do of all other occurrences which attract public notice. We shall endeavor to do it, in a way to convey desired information without stimulating or pandering to vicious tastes. But, if we should omit the subject altogether, we are quite inclined to think that "Senex" would be the very first man to stop the TIMES, and take some newspaper in which he could rely on finding the news. In fact, he is too thoroughly posted on affairs of the Ring not to have read pretty extensively on the subject at some period of his life.

A New Dodge—Spiritualism in Medical Practice.

A short time since the child of one of our up town families was suddenly seized with a sickness which seemed so serious that immediately the family physician, a man of long beard, long bills, and its accompaniments, was sent for in great haste; but alas, he came not, and the sudden culmination of the disease into a terrific convulsion compelled the family to abandon their regular doctor and send for the nearest one, who proved to be an educated man of the old school—a serious objection, indeed, to the family, but which, in their distressed situation, could not well be helped. The character of the difficulty was quickly perceived, and an emetic speedily removed a quantity of undigested and improper food, restoring the child to comparative health. The thanks of the whole family were prodigally bestowed upon the physician, the preserver of their child, who was requested to continue his attendance till the child was entirely recovered. The next morning brought the tardy Dr. PELLETS, who was met with a storm of reproaches for his neglect and inattention, and with the statement that if they had waited for him their child would now have been a corpse, and that now, as the doctor had done so much for them, they could never repay him, and he should continue to attend the child, and an intimation was held out that they should continue to employ him in the future. Dr. PELLETS could not afford to lose so valuable a family without a struggle to retain it; so he said commiseratingly: "I regret, my dear madam, the alarm you have been under and the danger in which your darling beautiful has been. At what hour did you say the child began to improve?" "It was just as the clock struck four," was the answer. "Ah, my dear lady, I thought it was so. It was five minutes before 4 o'clock when I entered my house and saw your call on my slate. My spirit was put into immediate communication with your child, and through it I was enabled to act upon the convulsed spirit of your charming little cherub!" "Is it possible, my dear Doctor PELLETS? We thought it was almost a miracle, and foolishly attributed it to the action of this allopathic's poisonous emetic, which indeed only brought a few raisin skins and stones and a little bit of mince-pie it had eaten. Ah! Doctor, forgive us for doubting you, and the hard words and harder thoughts we have had for you."

Poor Dr. SQUILLS was incontinently most unceremoniously kicked out, and the spirits are in full favor. Even a doctor with journeyman assistants can't compete with one who has spirits at command with less trouble than Aladin.

FROM OUR EUROPEAN FILES.

THE ANNEXATION OF SAVOY.

Views and Sentiments of the English Government.

LORD J. RUSSELL TO EARL COWLEY.

FOREIGN OFFICE, March 23.

MY LORD: I transmit to your Excellency herewith a copy of a dispatch addressed by M. THOUVENEL to the Comte DE PERSIGNY, which was placed in my hands by

If France claims Savoy and Nice on the principle of a 'revendication,'—that is to say, on the principle of claiming that which she has at any time had a right to,—her claim cannot be founded on the treaty of 1814 but must go back to the time of the first French Empire; and it is needless to point out what just alarm the whole of Europe must feel at a claim which, however limited in its present application, is susceptible of being extended to such vast and dangerous dimensions.

M. THOUVENEL, indeed, records the declaration spontaneously made by his Imperial Majesty on ascending the throne, that the governing rule of his relations with Europe would be respect for treaties concluded by preceding Governments of France, and M. THOUVENEL declares that this is a principle of conduct to which his Imperial Majesty will always make it to himself a law to remain faithful.

The declaration referred to by M. THOUVENEL was no more than might have been expected from the just and enlightened Sovereign by whom it was made; and the assurance given by M. THOUVENEL that it will be strictly and inviolably observed, must be gratifying to the allies of France and satisfactory to the whole of Europe. But M. THOUVENEL alleges that the present is an exceptional case, that changes which have taken place, and which are about to take place in Italy, involve changes in the territorial arrangements established by existing treaties, and that those treaty arrangements ought not to be altered to the detriment of France.

Her Majesty's Government think they have shown that no detriment or danger to France would be the result of the changes now in prog ess in Italy; but there is a State in whose integrity and independence all Europe takes a deep interest, and whose integrity and independence France, among other Powers, has pledged herself by treaty to respect and maintain, and that State would suffer the most serious detriment, and would be exposed to the most serious danger, by the proposed transfer of Savoy from Sardinia to France. It is needless to say that this State is Switzerland.

By the Treaties of Vienna, of 1815, the Powers of Europe, France included, acknowledged and guaranteed the integrity and the perpetual neutrality of Switzerland, and as a security for that integrity and that neutrality, it was stipulated that the provinces of Chablais and of Faucigny, and all that portion of Savoy which is north of Ugine, shall form part of the neutrality of Switzerland, as acknowledged and guaranteed by the contracting Powers; and it was further stipulated that, in consequence thereof, whenever the Powers, neighbors of Switzerland, should be actually at war, or whenever there should be an imminent danger of war between them, the troops of the King of Sardinia, the Sovereign of Savoy, which may happen to be in those provinces, shall retire therefrom, passing, if necessary, through the Valais, and that no armed troops of any other Power shall either traverse or be stationed in those provinces and territories, except such troops as the Swiss Confederation shall think proper to place therein.

It is plain that these engagements about Savoy, to which France is a party, were intended as a security for Switzerland against danger coming from France; but what would become of that security if Savoy were annexed to France, and if the very Power against which this access to Switzerland has been barred should become the owner of the barrier thus erected for the protection of the Confederation? It is, indeed, implied in the dispatch of M. THOUVENEL that France, in taking Savoy, would accept also the engagements by which the King of Sardinia is bound, in respect to the neutralized portion of that country; but it is no disparagement to France to say that neither Switzerland nor the Powers of Europe could consider such an arrangement as affording to the integrity and neutrality of the Swiss Confederation that security which the above-mentioned stipulations of the Treaty of Vienna are calculated to afford; and her Majesty's Government contend that it is not competent for France and Sardinia, by the compact between them, and without the consent of the other States of Europe, so materially to impair, as the proposed cession of Savoy would do, an element of security which a great European compact has provided for a State whose independence is an object of European concern.

Nor can it be for the well-understood interest of France herself to break down the barriers by which the neutrality of Switzerland is secured. It must surely be acknowledged that the neutrality of Belgium at the northern, and of Switzerland at the southern extremity of the eastern frontier of France is of advantage to her as well as to Europe. The neutrality of those two States narrows the line of frontier along which hostilities between France and Germany can take place, and, adding to the security of both, it tends to give stability to the general peace. M. THOUVENEL alleges that the proposed cession of Savoy and the County of Nice to France raises no question incompatible with the best-established and most rigorous rules of public law. He points to similarity of character, of language, of habits; to the geographical configuration, and to commercial intercourse, as having prepared and adapted the people of those countries for annexation to France; and he says that the Alps ought to be the line of separation between France and Italy, and that thus the new boundary which it is proposed to establish between France and Piedmont finds its sanction in the force of things. This statement, indeed, opens a wide field for conjecture as to the future, and though it is immediately followed by the somewhat inconsistent assurance that it is not upon the ground of ideas of nationality, nor upon that of natural frontiers, that the cession of Savoy and of Nice is demanded, those arguments cannot fail to give rise to the most serious reflections. Her Majesty's Government, then, would be to submit that no case has been made out to justify this cession on the ground of necessary defence for France, and that this cession would most unjustly, and in violation of treaty engagements, materially weaken a defensive arrangement which united Europe has provided as a security for the neutrality and integrity of Switzerland.

Great Britain has no direct interest of her own in this matter, and it is from no unfriendly feeling to warns France that her remonstrances on this subject have proceeded. Her Majesty's Government, indeed, are deeply impressed with the conviction that any territorial advantage which France might gain by the proposed annexation would be far more than counterbalanced by the distrust with which it would inspire the other States and Powers of Europe.

The calamities which overspread by turns almost every part of the Continent of Europe, during the closing years of the last and the early years of the present century, are still fresh in the memory of mankind. Their renewal would, indeed, be a deplorable misfortune, and it cannot be surprising that the attention of nations and of their rulers should be directed, with anxious solicitude, to events which have a bearing both on the interests of the present and on the destinies of the future.

Your Excellency will read and give a copy of this dispatch to M. THOUVENEL.

I am, &c, J. RUSSELL.

Views of the French Government.

The following is the latest dispatch addressed to the English Court by M. THOUVENEL. It will be seen that France accepts Savoy "with its engagements:"

PARIS, March 25, 1860.

M. LE COMTE: I have the honor to transmit to you herewith a copy of the dispatch from Lord JOHN RUSSELL, which Earl COWLEY has been instructed to communicate to me officially, and which contains the reply of the Government of Her Britannic Majesty to the statement of the Government of the Emperor, concerning the annexation of Savoy and the arrondissement of Nice to France.

I cannot but experience a very lively feeling of regret that I have not succeeded, as I desired, in modifying an opinion which was already known to me through the previous communications of the English Ambassador; but the prolongation of any discussion on this subject would have no practical result, and I prefer, rather than provoke a fresh exchange of explanations equally painful to both countries, to confine myself to asserting that Lord JOHN RUSSELL's dispatch has not the character of a protest. In a word, the Government of Her Britannic Majesty declares that it does not share the opinion of the Government of the Emperor; but this divergence does not constitute an opposition of a nature to affect the relations of the Cabinets of Paris and London. I am sincerely pleased at this, M. le Comte, and there are only two points in Lord JOHN RUSSELL's argument which I wish to examine summarily, so as to leave in the mind of Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State neither a misunderstanding nor a doubt as to our intentions. I believed that I had established that the Emperor, in making use in his speech to the great bodies of the State of the word "revendication," had never had an idea of referring to any diplomatic act, or to any circumstance of other times. The explanations which I have given on this subject to His Majesty's representatives at the German Courts have been everywhere considered as satisfactory as possible, and I had requested you to transmit to Lord JOHN RUSSELL a copy of the dispatch which contains them. I renew these explanations to-day with the confidence that, on examining them closer, Her Britannic Majesty's Government will not receive them less favorably than the Powers to which they were more especially addressed.

As for the neutrality of Switzerland, M. le Comte, which Lord JOHN RUSSELL considers to be menaced by the annexation of Savoy to the territory of the Empire, I will content myself with remarking to you that France attaches the greatest interest to preserving it from any injury. The Emperor's Government, therefore, has not hesitated, in order to prove the sincerity of its disposition in this respect, to insert in the treaty which it has just concluded at Turin a clause in these terms:

"It is understood that His Majesty the King of Sardinia cannot transfer the neutralized portions of Savoy except on the conditions upon which he himself possesses them, or that it will appertain to His Majesty the Emperor of the French to come to an understanding on this subject, both with the Powers represented at the Congress of Vienna and with the Swiss Confederation, and to give them the guarantees required by the stipulations referred to in this article."

It appears to me that all apprehensions should disappear in the face of this spontaneous engagement, and that henceforth her Britannic Majesty's Government, certain of having the opportunity of discussing the guarantees which shall, in pursuance of an European agreement, be judged to be best fitted to realize in their relations with the permanent neutrality of Switzerland, the object of the stipulations relative to the contingent neutralization of a part of Savoy, has no reason to fear that this interest, the importance of which we have thus recognized, will not be settled in a satisfactory manner.

You are authorized to read this dispatch to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, and to give him a copy of it.

Receive, &c., (Signed) THOUVENEL.

Frauds in the Austrian Service—Startling Disclosures—Curious Anecdotes.

From the London Times.

TRIESTE, Thursday, March 29, 1860.

The engrossing topic of the day is the gigantic frauds discovered in the Commissariat Department, which, no doubt, were in no small degree influential in bringing to so sudden a termination the recent hostilities between the Austrian and France-Italian armies, and which drag to light, despite most powerful influence, a series of disgraceful facts, involving a multitude of names, *some of them holding positions so high as to render even allusions hazardous*, in charges of the most flagrant political and moral turpitude. The accounts in the Vienna and other Austrian newspapers are meagre in the extreme; and, but for the suicide of Gen. EYNATTEN, on the 7th-8th inst., which admitted of no concealment, these frauds would probably have never been alluded to. The deficit amounts to the astounding sum of no less than 17,000,000 florins, or £1,700,000 sterling, of which 3,000,000 florins, or £300,000, is laid to the charge of some of the leading capitalists of this city. One was imprisoned, two have fled, and others are undergoing forced examinations of books, papers, documents, &c. The strangest part of the tale is, however, that which is certainly the least known. It is said, and from the sources from which I hear it I believe it is true, that at the celebrated meeting of the rival Emperors which led to the armistice, and subsequently to the preliminaries of the treaty of peace at Villafranca, when NAPOLEON and FRANCIS JOSEPH were left *quasi* alone for nearly three-quarters of an hour, the former, addressing the latter, said: "*Your Majesty would do well to listen to friendly and well-meant counsels. You are surrounded by traitors. Your Majesty believes that your fortress of Mantua is provisioned for six months: I tell you,*" emphatically raising his finger, "*it has not food for as many days. Test my information, and act accordingly.*" And so it proved, and afforded another lesson also of the infinite superiority of the French over the Austrian system of *espionage*.

To give some idea of the barefaced effrontery of the fraud, and the number of accomplices necessary, one instance will suffice, though, if needful, I could adduce many others. Mantua is a walled city, and the bullocks which were driven in at one gate passed through the town out at the opposite, and then, making the half circuit of the walls, reëntered at the first gate, and *every bullock made this parade five times!* The richest part of the tale in connection with Mantua is yet to come. A firm in Trieste made a contract with the Austrian Government for the hides of the bullocks supplied for the use of the troops. Now, although each bullock did duty living for five, still he could only be killed once, and supply one hide. The contractors, therefore, called upon and actually received from the Government the forfeit, as stipulated by contract, of one florin upon every hide short delivered—thus profiting to the extent of 30,000 florins for the non-delivery of the skins of animals which had never been killed! Solferino and Magenta might each have told another tale, had not the hunger caused by Austrian fraud weakened, if not paralyzed, Austrian valor. Enough of this for the present.

A good *on dit* is getting an extensive under-currency, and is believed by some; I do not aver that I am of the number, nevertheless the tale tells well, and it may, therefore, be prudent not too closely to test its accuracy. It is said that the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, being disquieted by the triple recurrence of a dream, had recourse to the counsels of his mother, the Archduchess SOFIA, who at once announced to her and a "select few" in whose mystic talent she had herself confidence. Introduced to the august presence, the crone demanded what visions of night had startled the Imperial slumbers. The Emperor informed her he had dreamed of three mice; the first perfectly blind, the second so immensely bloated and fat it could scarcely walk, and the third weak, poor, and almost dying from starvation. The beldame appeared alarmed, and at first professed her inability to afford any solution; but, on being reassured and informed that under any circumstances she might rely not only on protection but reward, she took heart, and, much to the astonishment of her Imperial interrogators, replied, "The blind mouse is your Majesty; the fat mouse, your Ministers, and the worn-out, starving and exhausted mouse, your people." Be the tale well or ill founded, it is sufficiently analogous to the present state of the empire; but the worst part of it is that the blind mouse does not at present appear to have opened his eyes, and if he continues to persevere in his present course, bids fair to realize the warning prophecy of the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN, when nine months ago he gave deep umbrage to his Imperial brother by saying, "If your Majesty goes on thus, you will not stop till you have lost yourself and your empire." *Apropos* of the Archduke FERDINAND MAXIMILIAN—a young man of education, genius, and talent far beyond the common order, and universally esteemed and beloved, except by one or two exalted personages—there is no doubt that his voyage to Madeira and the Brazils, from whence he is now on his return, was in reality an honorary exile. The advice which was once rejected is now sought, and his return is anxiously expected, as *he possesses more brain than all the rest of the Hapsburgs concentrated.* He is sometimely expected here about the middle of April, but I believe the commencement of the month is more probable. His steam-yacht the *Fantasia*, left at midnight very recently to meet him, on the expected arrival of the *Elisabetta* frigate at an island which he bought, a few months ago, on the Dalmatian coast, for the purpose of erecting another marine residence; and I know positively that on the same day a telegram arrived from Vienna for the purpose of hastening his departure for the Capital to attend a Council.

The French Republic of 1848 and its Foreign Policy.

To the Editor of the London Times.

SIR: It is with a painful feeling of astonishment I read in Sir ROBERT PEEL's speech that "the policy of aggrandizement and territorial aggression" pursued by LOUIS BONAPARTE "is the revolutionary policy adopted in 1848 by M. DE LAMARTINE and M. LOUIS BLANC."

I beg to say that such a statement is directly at variance with facts known to all Europe.

The spirit which pervades the *Manifeste aux Puissances*, published in 1848 as declaratory of the foreign policy of the new French Republic, is fairly and strikingly illustrated by the following passages: "War is not the principle of the French Republic." "To revert to the principle of conquest acted upon by the Empire would be, not to advance, but to retrograde." "The goal towards which our steps are directed is brotherhood and peace."

To such an extreme degree was the *Manifeste aux Puissances*, as explained by M. DE LAMARTINE, opposed to anything like a policy of "territorial aggression," that the most onward portion of the Republican Party received with disfavor this solemn document, precisely because they thought that the exaggerated moderation of its tone was liable to be misconstrued into a want of determination and energy—an opinion in which the minority of the Provisional Government, and I, as one of them, concurred.

However, as far as the *Manifeste aux Puissances* deprecated all idea of selfish encroachment and military conquest, it was in perfect keeping with the principles professed by the party which the Provisional Government had to represent.

For as much as the French Republicans are inclined to assist such nationalities as are unmistakably trampled upon by foreign oppressors, so much are they averse to any war intended for the self-seeking purposes of ambition, military glory and territorial conquest.

I know but too well the prejudices sedulously spread and fostered in this country respecting the supposed aggressiveness of the Republican Party; but, at any rate, Sir ROBERT PEEL is not justified in adducing, in support of these prejudices, anything that I have ever done, said or signed as a member of the Provisional Government.

The fact is, (and this I have said over and over again,) the party to which I belong consider war, even when unavoidable, as one of the saddest proofs of the unsound condition of the world; they are for no other conquests than those which mark peacefully the progress of the human mind; they deny kings and governments of any description, the right of disposing of nations as mere cattle; they take standing armies to be inconsistent with liberty, and they feel acutely enough how easily a victorious warrior is changed into a world-admired despot!

May I ask of you, in the interest of historical truth, the insertion in your paper of these remarks.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

March 31. LOUIS BLANC.

The Roman People and the Pope.

Le Nord, of Brussels, gives the text of the proclamation distributed by the Roman National Committee, with the object of restraining the people from any violent manifestation against the Papal Government, in revenge for the brutal massacre perpetrated by the Papal *gendarmes* on the Corso. Its temperance, dignity and firmness are worthy of all praise.

ROMANS: The injury done you has been sanguinary and atrocious; and it is with justice that you desire and wish to obtain vengeance for it. It is a sadly ungrateful task to restrain the boiling indignation of a generous people exposed to the last insults from the most contemptible of governments; but in public, as in private life, it is necessary to know how to suffer and sometimes to repress the sudden impulses of passion, that we may await the moment of its successful explosion. Certainly, if the only question were to show the clerical oppressors that you do not fear their cut-throats, armed by these ministers of Christ with a cruelty unknown to the Austrians and the Bourbon, the proof of this, you know, would not be neither long nor difficult to seek. But the work before us is to free Rome forever from their yoke. The hour for this will not be slow in coming, but it has not yet struck. At this time, any violent movement would be unfortunate, partly because it would increase the difficulties of the august defenders of the national cause, partly because it might force us into collision with the French troops, to whom, as Italians, you owe so much gratitude.

For the moment, then, be prudent, and, when you are called to the trial, those who are provoking you will see whether or no you are courageous. Whosoever excites you at this moment to revenge and violence serves the cause of the Government, which would gladly see flowing once more the generous blood of Rome. Spill now, this blood will harm instead of helping our country. Repel, then, all senseless instigations, useful only to the views of Austria and of the clerical caste, the enemy of our regeneration.

Wemyss Jobson Redivivus—Threatening to Horsewhip an M. P.

From the London Sun.

At the Westminster Police Court Sir JAMES FERGUSSON, M. P. for Ayrshire, appeared to prosecute a complaint against Mr. WEMYSS JOBSON, a man between 50 and 60 years of age, who had been apprehended by KNOWLAND, one of the summoning officers, on a warrant charging him with sending a threatening letter to the complainant whereby a breach of the peace might have been occasioned.

Sir JAMES said that the prisoner, who was utterly unknown to him, had addressed a series of letters to him, alluding to transactions to which he was a perfect stranger. The first of these complained that defendant had been defrauded by relations of complainant, and the last combined a threat. Complainant had inquired of persons whose names were mentioned in the letters whether there was any foundation for the grave charges they contained, and was informed there was not.

The letter containing the threat, which defendant had admitted to the officer when captured was written by him, was then read by the magistrate. It said: "With Mr. WEMYSS JOBSON'S disdains, and notice, that if these cowardly efforts are further persisted in, he *shall fling Sir James from one end of* —— (the word was quite legible as it appeared) *to the other, should he find him.*"

Defendant regarding the production of other letters, they were read. They did not, however, refer to Sir JAMES personally, but contained a series of charges and much invective against distant branches of his family. One, however, imputed that part of the defendant's patrimony had been expended to secure Sir JAMES' return for Ayrshire.

Sir JAMES expressed the astonishment he had felt at the imputation, and repeated that he knew nothing about defendant or his patrimony.

In reply to questions from defendant, Sir JAMES declared he never knew that his uncle and nephew had got hold of defendant's family property, and had never heard of such a thing till now. Had never had any of defendant's property; never employed anybody to track his course about town; never knew him till he wrote the letter, and never saw him till now. *Never met Lola Montez at Lord Camperdown's, or set her to get him assaulted in an American court of justice.* Never threatened defendant while speaking of him to anybody.

The defendant, in the course of a long statement, said that Sir JAMES' uncle married his (defendant's) niece, and then the parties getting hold of another uncle, induced him to disinherit defendant, his brother and sister, the two latter of whom were in poverty and great distress. All this was done while he (defendant) was in America. With regard to the threat in the letter, he submitted it was clearly hypothetical, for if Sir JAMES did not annoy him there was no thing in it. The defendant submitted he ought to be the complainant, and *if the law did not protect him, he must do as people did in America—protect himself.*

A very formidable dagger, found in defendant's possession, having been produced, Mr. PAYNTER said it was quite clear defendant was suffering under some extraordinary delusion, in which he entertained a strong feeling against the complainant. People were not allowed in this country to threaten to fling others, or to carry about dangerous weapons, to redress their supposed or real wrongs, nor would well-conducted men do so. Defendant was to be feared as a very dangerous man, because he suffered under a very dangerous delusion, and he must find two sureties in £100 each, for his good behavior.

On the intercession of Sir JAMES, the bail was reduced to two of £40, but as the Court was closed he had no opportunity of procuring them.

Anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Association of Rutgers-street Church.

The spacious and beautiful Church in Rutgers-street was filled, on the evening of 15th inst., with the children of the Sunday School, and their parents and friends, celebrating the 24th anniversary of the Children's Missionary Society. The School consists of 400 children, nearly all of whom were present. They are organized as an auxiliary of the Domestic Board of Missions of the Presbyterian Church, and have contributed upwards of $4 000 to its funds. Their contribution last year was $265. An interesting feature of their relation to the Board is in having a particular missionary assigned to them, with whom they regularly correspond, so that they know precisely where and on whom their contributions are expended, and they receive regular reports and details of the cultivation of the field which is more especially their own. The missionary at present correspondent with them is Rev. ALLAN H. BROWN, (son of the late SILAS BROWN, of this City,) whose devoted labors in "The Pines" of New-Jersey have been, and continue to be, so largely blessed in establishing Sunday-Schools, and planting thrifty churches in that remarkable and too long neglected region. They are also about to take up, in connection with a Ladies' Association in the same Church, a missionary in Texas, who was originally a scholar in their school.

The services were highly interesting, and none the less so on account of the fact that the School, as well as the Church, besides sustaining themselves in a part of the City which is largely drawn upon by emigration up-town-wards, are laboriously doing good missionary work in that Eastern part of the City, and the School is carrying on its operations entirely by means of agents whom itself has raised up. The same interest, both on the part of and leaders of the singing, which was all performed very beautifully, were trained in this School; and even the collection was taken up by a band of little "deacons," none of them apparently over ten years of age, who are children in the Sunday-school. It is clear at a glance that such training is hereafter to show its fruitfulness and value in wider, life-long labors of love.

Rev. M. MAGILL, of the Presbyterian Church in BOSTON, which was lately in the occupancy of the Unitarian congregation, under the care of Mr. COLEMAN, offered prayer. Rev. Dr. HAPPERSETT, Secretary of the Board of Domestic MISSIONS, made some brief statements, and a sermon was then delivered by Rev. Dr. HOGE, of the Brick Church. The discourse, founded on the words, "Suffer little children, and forbid them not, to come unto me, for such is the kingdom of Heaven," presented a clear and careful Scripture argument to show the capacity of little children to be converted. It urged this doctrine with beautiful and pertinent illustration, concluding with a tender and thrilling appeal to parents and to children. The large audience held together until the end of the services, and seemed loth to separate, and not until a charming voluntary, "We speak of the realms of the blest," had been sweetly and appropriately sung by the children," by way of "final conclusion," did they begin slowly to disperse. All were highly pleased, and we trust edified. The collection was apparently a generous one.

Murder in Nebraska.

SPEEDY RETRIBUTION—THE CULPRIT EXECUTED THE SECOND DAY AFTER THE COMMISSION OF THE CRIME.

Judge BENNETT writes to the Nebraska City *News*, detailing a cold-blooded murder perpetrated in Auburia on the 13th. MOSES YOUNG and WILLIAM WEST had a quarrel over some title deeds which the latter held to secure a debt of $125 due him from YOUNG. YOUNG finally left the house and WEST locked the door after him, remarking that he was afraid YOUNG would return and shoot him. The person to whom he made this remark, writes Judge BENNETT, "Walked to YOUNG's house, and when within three or four steps of the door saw YOUNG level his gun at WEST, who was walking obliquely by the house. Witness said, 'Moses, don't shoot.' YOUNG replied, 'I said I would,' and immediately fired, and fifteen buckshot, from YOUNG's double barreled shot gun, took effect in the right hip and side of WEST. WEST fell, and cried out to arrest YOUNG for he had murdered him, and expired in about twenty minutes thereafter. YOUNG fled, and secured himself in the attic of a store room in Denver. He was found about sundown under a big pile of harness in one corner. The crowd, and there was an immense one, exhibited great moderation, and decided to give him a fair public trial on the next day.

On the next day three Judges were elected by the crowd, and a Sheriff appointed. And a jury of twelve of our best and most substantial business men selected. About 10 o'clock the trial commenced and lasted until dark, and resulted in a verdict of guilty of premeditated murder. The judges then asked the prisoner if he had aught to say why sentence should not be pronounced against him. He arose and said that he held no malice against the jury who found him guilty, nor against the attorney (your correspondent) who prosecuted, nor against the judges, nor the people; that he had had a fair trial, and he was satisfied; that there was something—a cause for this difficulty, that none of us knew, or ever should know—that all he asked was a little time to arrange his business.

The judges then passed sentence, that on Thursday, the 15th inst., between the hours of 3 and 6 o'clock P. M., he should be hanged by the neck until he was dead. This sentence was then offered to the meeting, and was confirmed without a dissenting voice. On Thursday, a gallows was erected over the spot where the murdered man fell, and about 4 o'clock, YOUNG, attended by a venerable white-headed minister, who exhorted and prayed with him on the stand; and, after causing a short written statement to be read, the black cap was placed over his eyes, the rope adjusted around his neck, and in another moment of awful suspense the drop was drawn, and MOSES YOUNG was launched into eternity. And thus ended the life of MOSES YOUNG, who murdered WM WEST on Tuesday, was tried for it on Wednesday, and hung for it on Thursday.

Interesting from Arizona.

MRS. PAGE COMES IN ALIVE, LANDED BY INDIANS AND LEFT FOR DEAD—FIFTEEN DAYS ON THE MOUNTAINS—MOVEMENTS OF CAPT. EWELL.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

TUCSON, Sunday, April 1, 1860.

An express rider arrived here on Saturday night, bringing intelligence from Mrs. JOHN PAGE, the woman who was stolen by the Apaches and carried into captivity.

From the slight information already acquired, it would appear that Mrs. PAGE came within sight of some of her friends of the pursuing party, although unperceived by them, and refused to follow further. The Indians, rather than give her up, and supposing themselves closely pursued, lanced her in several places and left her for dead. This must have occurred on the day succeeding her abduction from home, over two weeks ago.

We have no particulars of Mrs. PAGE's condition during all this time. It is only known that she revived somewhat, after some time, that she supported life by digging for roots, and notwithstanding her enfeebled condition, was enabled to drag herself to her friends in the piney. Her husband, who had been in Tucson for some days, expecting information in regard to her from Capt. EWELL, started for home on Saturday night with a physician.

The whole account seems so incredible that it would be pronounced an Arabian tale if the subject were one which admitted of any pleasantry, but it is really true. How Mrs. PAGE, a feeble young woman, with quotidian fever and ague, with several lance wounds in her body, left for dead on a high, bleak mountain, far from home; how she should, unassisted, bind her own wounds, seek her own food and summon to her aid the energy requisite to gain her home, is a mystery that can only be explained by attributing it to Providential causes. Further particulars will doubtless arrive in a few days.

Capt. EWELL, who had come in for supplies, left this morning for Aravypa Cañon, to effect the release of the little girl who was stolen with Mrs. PAGE.

ANOTHER ARCTIC EXPEDITION.—The Cincinnati *Commercial* says: "The following letter from our distinguished countryman, HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., of New-York, was handed the gentleman to whom it was addressed, as he was about leaving New-York for home a few days since. Our friend, C. F. HALL Esq., will leave the port of New-London, Conn., for the Arctic Regions, on the 20th of May, and expects to be absent about three years:

NEW-YORK, March 14, 1860.

MR. C. F. HALL—*Dear Sir*: Probably no one in this country is more desirous of arriving at the truth relative to the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his party, than myself. The fate of FRANKLIN and some of his officers and men, is known by the record found on King William's Land by Capt. (now) Sir F. L. MCCLINTOCK, but the fate of 105 members of FRANKLIN's expedition, living on the 25th day of April, 1848, and many other matters important to the history of that Expedition have yet to be determined.

I believe some of the 105 may yet be found habitant among the Esquimaux of Britain or Victoria and Prince Albert Land. I further believe that the graves of FRANKLIN and some of his officers and men, known to be dead, as well as the records of the Expedition and many important relics, will be found on King William's Land if search be made there in the months of July, August and September.

The course you propose to pursue is entirely a new and important one, and I see not why, with the exercise of your better judgment, you may not ultimately accomplish all that could be desired in satisfactorily determining many of the unsettled questions indicated above, as well as increasing our geographical knowledge of that portion of the Arctic region over which you propose to pass.

You have my earnest wishes for the accomplishment of the noble object you have in view, and I will cheerfully contribute to the requisite funds to carry it out.

With great regard, I am your friend

HENRY GRINNELL.

From Southern Africa.

BORDER TROUBLES—THE FRENCH EXPEDITION TO CHINA—FUGITIVE SLAVES.

From the Boston Traveller.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *Justice Story*, we have Cape of Good Hope papers to Feb. 14, by which we learn that there are indications of trouble on the borders, in consequence of the proposition to unite the two Republics into one Government. The Colonial authorities will probably oppose this movement, on the ground that if the new Republic should grow strong and prosper, the example would not be lost upon the Cape Colony, which might thus be induced to throw off the yoke of the mother country.

The French expedition to China had arrived at Cape town in large numbers, the harbor being filled with French vessels of war. The number of French troops on board these vessels was estimated at six thousand. One or two of the English vessels belonging to the same expedition had arrived.

Rev. Dr. ADAMSON, from America, had reached Cape Town. The people of the Cape were having an experience of something like our Fugitive Slave law. A number of juvenile German immigrants, who had been apprenticed at Cape town, escaped from their enforced masters. The police pursued the fugitives, and capturing four of them, returned them to their masters, several of whom, however, refused to receive them until they had served out a term of imprisonment in jail, as a punishment for their conduct.

The Jews of the Cape had subscribed £183 for the benefit of their suffering brethren in Morocco. Where is the place in the wide world to which the Jew does not penetrate.

Later news had been received from New-Caledonia, the latest French acquisition in the Pacific. It appears from the official *Moniteur* of that island that fugitives from the neighboring English penal islands had established themselves among the forty thousand savages who surround the French colonists, inviting them to murder their rulers. In consequence, martial law had been proclaimed, and any European caught aiding or advising the savages in such matters, would be punished with instant death.

LAW REPORTS.

Proposed Sale of St. Thomas' Church—The Church to be Relocated in Forty-first-street.

Application of the Rector and Vestrymen of St. Thomas' Church.—This application came on to be heard pursuant to notice. It is, as will be remembered, a petition of a number of the congregation of St. Thomas' Church, located on the corner of Broadway and Houston street, for an order of the Court granting leave to the petitioners to sell the edifice and premises.

The petitioners allege that the church is, at present, too small, not being sufficiently capacious to seat the audience usually in attendance. They state that it will seat only about one thousand persons, and that for this reason the rental is too small to pay the expenses of the Church. They insist that if the church and lots were sold for their market value the proceeds of the sale would be enough to erect a large and commodious edifice upon another site, which it is proposed to purchase in Forty-first-street, and that there would be a surplus over with which to pay other necessary expenses. They also allege that a large majority of the property owners and voters of the corporation are in favor of the sale and relocation.

A number of the property holders and vault-owners, however, oppose the movement, alleging that more than half of the congregation reside below Fourteenth street. One of these, Mr. MANN, made affidavit to this fact, and further stated that he had attended church there for five years, and that there was always a good attendance.

Sixteen of the vault owners set forth, by submitting deeds thereto, that they are possessed of vested rights in the vaults, and that 112 bodies were now therein interred which cannot be removed under the Corporation deeds so long as the Corporation continues in existence.

The application was heard before Justice BONNEY at Chambers of the Supreme Court, and was discussed at length by counsel.

Counsel for the application contended that the statements made by the opposition, that the Church was always full, was merely an additional support of the position taken by the movers of this project. It was a ways full, because it was easily filled. If it was larger, it could be always full, and there would be a better rental, because more room. In regard to the statement that a majority of the congregation resided below Fourteenth-street, counsel contended that that was an admission that nearly one-half of it resided above Fourteenth-street—that it was obvious, from the statement, that the Church was now on the lower verge of the residences of the congregation. As to the vaults, a majority—a large majority—of the owners of these were in favor of removal.

It is stated that, in 1824 the property was purchased for $14,000, and that it is now worth over $300,000. It is also stated, by parties interested and outside of the papers, that the names of many of the persons who have been induced to sign the petition for removal, were obtained by false representations and by the circulation of a petition. The opposition think a meeting of the property-holders should have been called, and all should have been heard, and each consulted.

Petitioners' counsel say that the only ground of opposition is that the opposers *do not want the Church to be removed*; that they show no good reason why it should not be removed—merely filing their personal wishes regarding it. A great number of deeds and other Church records were produced and put in evidence.

The case is still pending.

Wm. M. Evarts for petitioners; J. W. Gerard and W. C. Wetmore opposed.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....MARCH 30.

$2 000	Kentucky S. 6s	101¾	
2 000	Ky. 6 ₱ c. lar b.	104	
1,000	Indiana St. 5s	90	
12,000	Tenn. 6s '90	91¾	
10 000	do	91¾	
500	Virginia S. 6s	93¾	
10,000	do	93¾	
10 000	do	84¾	
10 000	do	84¾	
1 000	Cal St. 7s	90	
5,500	do	90¾	
2,000	Erie 2d M. Bs	96	
1,000	E. R. 3d M. Bs '83	84½	
1 000	Erie R. 5th M. Bs	58	
1,000	Hud. R. R. 2d M.	101¾	
1,000	do. R. R. 3d M.	80	
9 000	Har. R. R. 1st M.	100	
4 000	Har. R. R. 3d M.	78	
7,000	M. C. R. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds	94¾	
4,000	M. So. 1st M. B.s	84¾	
3,000	Mich. So. 3d M. B.	47¾	
1,000	T. L. & A. 1st M.	70	
1,000	Ind. & M. 1. G. S.	11	
4,000	I. E. & W. 1st M. B.	73¾	
100	Merchants' Bank	107¾	
80	Ocean Bank	94	
1	Amer. Ex. Bank	1 ₱	
5	Continental Bank	10.¾	
15	St. Nicholas Bank	94	
625	Canton Co	22¾	
250	do	b30	22¾
45	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	97¾	
100	Cum. Coal Pref.	30	15
100	do		14¾
50	Pac. Mail St. Co		104¾
50	do		104¾
20	do		104¾
505	New-York Cen. R.		80
1060	do		80½
300	do	s10	81¾
600	do	b60	80¾
750	do		80¾
1 00	do	b30	81¾
200	do	b70	80¾
300	do	60	80
100	Erie Railroad	b30	17¾
10	do		17
50	do		16¾
33	do		16¾
50	do	b30	16¾
100	do		18¾
50	do	b30	16
300	Harlem Railroad		13¾
100	do	b30	14
200	do	b10	14
600	do		14
100	do	s60	14

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	U. S. 5s, 1874		103¼
8,000	do		103¾
2,000	E. R. 3d M. B. '83		84¾
2 000	do	b60	85¾
2,000	H. & St. J. R. bs		74¾
1,000	M. C. R. R. 8 ₱ c. 1st M. S. F. Con. Bds		94¾
2,000	I. E. & W. Im b.		73¾
1 000	I. & C. & M. 1 g b		12
39	Bank of Commerce		100¾
10	Bank of America		110
100	P. M. S. Co	s10	104¾
50	do		104¾
50	do		104¾
100	Canton Company		22¾
50	do	b30	24¾
150	N. Y. C. R	s60	80
50	do	b30	80¾
100	do	b60	80¾
100	do	s10	80¾
480	Harlem Railroad		13¾
300	do	b3	13¾
200	Reading R	s10	43¾
500	do		43¾
500	do	s60	43¾
100	Reading R	b30	44
200	do	b10	44¾
400	do	b30	43¾
300	do	b60	44¾
200	do	b60	44
400	do		43¾
100	do	b10	43¾
50	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R		12¾
100	do	s60	12¾
61	do		12¾
100	do	b30	12¾
250	do		12¾
17	do		13
365	M. S. & N. I. G. S.		25
100	do	s60	24¾
100	do	b60	25¾
150	do		25¾
250	Panama Railroad		135
100	do	b30	135
50	do	s15	135
238	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip		60
20	do		60½
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	b30	8
850	Gal. & Chic. R.		64¾
50	do	b60	64¾
350	do		64¾
225	do	b10

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860.

WITH A SUPPLEMENT.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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TO ADVERTISERS.

The enlargement of the circulation of the TIMES is at the present moment so rapid as to render it imperative that advertisements intended for the daily issue should be sent in at the earliest possible moment. Announcements which fail to reach the office before nine o'clock P. M., lose all the advantages of classification under the heads to which readers are accustomed to refer. It is, therefore, quite as important to the advertisers as to ourselves, to have that hour the latest for the reception of their notices.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—GRAND MATINEE—BARBER OF SEVILLE.

WINTER GARDEN—GRAND MATINEE—LUCREZIA BORGIA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—Afternoon and Evening—ROYAL ANPHITHEATRE EQUESTRIAN TROUPE.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—COLLEEN BAWN.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—TOWN AND COUNTRY—KILL OR CURE.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—ROBIN HOOD—BENICIA BOY—FRISKY COBBLER.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: JEANIE DEANS—Evening: WILLOW COPSE.

CHICKERING'S WAREROOMS—CLASSICAL SOIREE.

COOPER INSTITUTE—PEALE'S COURT OF DEATH.

HOPE CHAPEL—MAGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS.

NINTH-STREET—MODEL OF KING SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

HOPE CHAPEL—GEN. TOM THUMB.

NIBLO'S SALOON—GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

CANAL-STREET—No. 365—WHITLOCK'S FREE GALLERY OF OIL PAINTINGS.

ACADEMY OF DESIGN—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The publication of the President's letter to Ex-Governor WALKER has not only carried sorrow to the White House, but peril to the person of Attorney-General BLACK. The challenge sent him by the ireful Mississippian was declined, but with the remark, "I suppose WALKER will murder me," which the latter gentleman is understood to regard as fitting provocation to that deadly purpose. In the meantime the Ex-Governor has laid before the Covode Committee the letter from Kansas relative to Territorial affairs, which evoked the President's response. Nothing could more clearly indicate the understanding with which WALKER was sent to Kansas, and the cowardly treason which betrayed it.

The Senate was not in session yesterday. The House devoted its attention mainly to private bills, passing several of them, and among the number, that granting a pension of $50 a month each to the widows of Generals MACOMB, SMITH and RILEY. At the opening of the session, Mr. CRAWFORD endeavored to procure an adjournment until Tuesday; but the proposition was opposed by Mr. HOUSTON and others, and was voted down. The Committee on Elections reported in regard to the contested membership for Nebraska; declaring Mr. S. G. DALY, rather than the sitting Delegate, Mr. EASTABROOK, entitled to a seat. Mr. BURLINGAME procured the adoption of a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of raising the Sardinian Mission to first-class grade. The House adjourned to Monday.

Some unimportant items of news are brought us by the Overland Mail, which has not yet caught up with the Pony Express, as the advices which it furnishes only reach to the 30th ult. The rush to the Washoe mines continues. It was estimated that as many as fifty persons were leaving San Francisco each day for the land of promise. Indeed, so great was the throng that it was feared that provisions in Carson Valley would fall short of the demand. The price of flour had already risen there 30 per cent. The agent of the Pony Express had arrived at Genoa, in Carson Valley, to perfect arrangements for communication by that route with Salt Lake. A *nolle prosequi* had been entered in the case of Mr. CHASE, on trial at San Francisco for having adulterated the chemical substances used in the Assay-office.

The trial of Rev. JACOB HARDEN, of Warren County, N. J., upon a charge of having murdered his wife last Summer, by administering poison to her, is proceeding at Belvidere. The evidence elicited on Thursday and yesterday left no doubt of the woman having died from the effects of arsenic. Mrs. RAMSEY, at whose house the death occurred, testified to the poison being in the house, and accessible to HARDEN, and that it had been used. She and Mrs. GEARY gave a painful account of the final sufferings of the deceased, and of the indifference of the husband.

With the opening of Spring the rush of travel California-ward has fairly commenced. The *North Star*, yesterday, took out over 1,000 passengers. For a large portion of them berths must be chalked out on the floors of the different cabins, since sofas will be totally inadequate to their accommodation. Among the passengers was Col. F. W. LANDER, the second of Mr. POTTER in the recent abortive duel. The evening previous to his departure, Col. LANDER was honored with a serenade at the Metropolitan Hotel, by some of his admirers. He made a speech in response to calls made upon him, referring to his connection with the wagon-road expedition, and declaring that Mr. POTTER had emerged from the late *affaire d'honneur* with a clean record.

Special meetings of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen were called last evening, for the purpose of considering a message from acting Mayor PECK. This document reviews the action of the late Legislature with reference to the City of New-York, and severely condemns the legislation by which the several City Railroads have been foisted on the City without the sanction of the City authorities, as well as the act with reference to West Washington Market—all of which, it will be recollected, were passed over the Governor's veto. Both Boards adopted a resolution offered by Alderman BOOLE, directing the Counsel to the Corporation to take all proper necessary legal means to prevent the occupation of our streets by any persons claiming the right to construct City railroads under authority from the Legislature, without sanction for such construction from the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty. There is, therefore, a prospect of a conflict between the City and the State equal, to that which succeeded the passage of the Metropolitan Police Law.

The Harbor Police yesterday finished the task of removing the shad poles from the North River and Bay, and the harbor is now free of those obstructions.

The case of HOMER B. HAWKINS was argued by JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., and ex-Recorder SMITH, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder BARNARD. The motion was made for the discharge of the defendant, or a reduction of bail. After hearing the counsel at great length, the Recorder reduced the bail to $2,000, but refused the discharge applied for.

In the case of HENRY KARPLES, Jr., in the Oyer and Terminer, the Jury found a verdict of guilty, thus reversing the decision of the Court of General Sessions, where the case was tried before Judge RUSSELL. The defendant was remanded for sentence.

Another very large business was done on the Stock Exchange yesterday; the speculation taking a wide range through the list of Bonds and Shares, and prices again strong. Exchange was in fair trade demand for the mail to-day, at previous quotations. No alteration in Money.

More activity was discernible in Flour, and Southern brands were dearer. Wheat and Corn were quiet. Less extensive transactions occurred in Provisions, Coffee, Molasses, Hay, Hops, Linseed Oil and Seeds. Sugars, Tobacco and Whisky were in fair request. Cotton, Naval Stores and Freights were inactive.

The Charleston Convention.

Everybody is eagerly watching for the movements of the Democratic Convention at Charleston. Men of all parties look upon the nomination to be made there as deciding their own action. In the political game which is impending, the Democrats have the first move. When that has been made, the other parties will see more clearly the course which they must take.

The first and most earnest effort at Charleston will be to nominate DOUGLAS. His friends and the *Tribune* are very confident of success. The former base their expectations upon a general estimate of what will be found absolutely essential to success,—and a good deal of their confidence is simulated for the purpose of effecting the result. The *Tribune* predicts it, because it wishes it as the most effectual means of defeating Mr. SEWARD'S nomination at Chicago. It is thoroughly committed against him, and is sincerely anxious, both upon grounds of principle and of policy, to prevent his nomination. If the Democrats shall nominate a Southern man upon a Southern platform, it will not be easy to do this:—the Republicans in that event will feel strong enough to elect any man who may be put in nomination, and Mr. SEWARD will certainly be their candidate. If Mr. DOUGLAS should be the Democratic nominee, it would not be so safe for the Republicans to trust to their unaided strength,—and Mr. SEWARD would doubtless be set aside for some more available man. Hence the *Tribune's* anxiety to bring about that contingency by promoting the nomination of Mr. DOUGLAS.

It does not seem to us by any means certain that Mr. DOUGLAS will succeed. The politicians of the South, and all the devotees of the Administration, are intensely hostile to him;—and it would be very remarkable if they should not have power to control a third of the delegates. If the South is obstinate, Mr. DOUGLAS cannot be nominated,—not merely for lack of votes, but because the Nothern Democracy will not consider it safe to force a candidate upon the unwilling South. The Southern vote is too indispensable for success. The South seem likely to press HUNTER, GUTHRIE and BRECKINRIDGE. It is not at all impossible that the friends of DOUGLAS may say to the Convention: Either nominate him upon the Cincinnati platform, or nominate a man of your own, upon your own platform. If Northern votes are wanted, they will be called upon to nominate the only man who can command them. If they are not wanted, then the South may as well take everything into its own hands and do its best.

The New-York delegation will undoubtedly have a good deal of weight. WOOD'S spurious delegates will probably be treated with courtesy, but nothing more—for there cannot be a politician in the whole South so blind or so ignorant as to suppose that WOOD has an influence outside the City limits, or any legitimate political influence within them. The regular delegates have carefully avoided taking ground in favor of any candidate, and are quite likely to divide their votes between DOUGLAS and HUNTER, so long as it is clear that neither of the two can get the nomination. In course of time they will thus be prepared, after due conference and consideration, to present the name of Ex-Gov. SEYMOUR as their candidate, and to pledge the vote of New-York in the event of his nomination. They can point, in support of this pledge, to the strong popular strength he has developed whenever he has been run, and to the fact that his position on the controverted questions of the day is as nearly impartial as possible. He could not be very objectionable to either section, and would, therefore, have strength in both.

It is by no means certain that the friends of Judge DOUGLAS would acquiesce in such a selection; nor, indeed, that the South would consider it safe. But we are inclined to believe that the attempt will be made—with what degree of success remains to be seen.

The American Coolie-Trade.

By a curious coincidence, which we trust may not be altogether unprofitable to the cause of humanity, the Legislatures of England and America have been almost simultaneously called upon to consider the abuses of the Coolie-trade in the East. The report of Mr. ELIOT, of Massachusetts, upon this traffic, has just been laid before the House of Representatives, and through the press before the people of the United States. In this report it was proved with terrible distinctness that in the absence of any regulations weighted with the national authority to restrain them from violating the instincts of humanity, American merchants and ship-masters have been gradually drawn into the most atrocious practices in connection with the Coolie-trade on the coasts of the Chinese Empire. The traditional horrors of the African middle-passage have been reënacted, are indeed continually reënacting, under the American flag in the Chinese ports and on the Indian seas. Men are kidnapped by the agents of American mercantile houses, huddled into the unventilated holds of American clipper-ships, restrained of their liberty by force of arms, transported thousands of miles to foreign lands, there disposed of under instruments which they cannot comprehend to masters whose language they do not speak, and condemned to labors which in nine cases out of ten can have no end but death, and to a life from which death is a welcome and desirable release.

Hardly have these disgraceful facts been authoritatively brought before us, when fresh and most damning confirmation of them reaches us from beyond the Atlantic. A Committee of the British Parliament is prosecuting a similar inquiry into the Chinese Coolie-trade, because the British Government is at this moment negotiating a treaty with the Emperor NAPOLEON or the relaxation of the restrictions hitherto imposed upon the Indian Coolie-trade with he colonial possessions of France. Before this Committee evidence has been laid, rom the allied Anglo-French commander n the Chinese Seas, pointing to the Americans as the chief actors in the abominable cruelties of the Chinese traffic. The details of this evidence have not yet reached us; but, with Mr. ELIOT'S report lying before Congress, we can have no excuse for delay in our action upon this matter. It is a question of national honor, as well as of common humanity.

Nor is this all. We are even now preparing to receive with unwonted pomp the first embassy which any great Power of Eastern Asia has ever sent to a Christian State, since the then mighty empire of Siam dispatched its envoys to the Court of LOUIS XIV. The Japanese Ministers are to be welcomed as the forerunners of a wonderful expansion in the intercourse of maritime Asia with the United States; and we are already confidently counting upon our growing influence with the Chinese and Japanese nations, to give us certain immense future advantages over our European rivals in the opulent commerce of the Orient. It should be clear to the meanest capacity, that if we suffer our flag to become identified in the Eastern seas with the excesses and outrages now perpetrated almost exclusively under its starry folds, we shall seriously compromise our position in that quarter of the world. All considerations of Christianity and civilization apart, it may perhaps be doubted whether the profits which half-a-dozen reckless shipowners may make for themselves by selling the bodies and souls of a few thousand Mongols, yearly, to the sugar-planters of Cuba and the guano-workers of Peru, can compensate us for this national risk.

The Coolie-trade, upon which we now desire to see the energetic action of Congress concentrated, needs, perhaps, a clearer definition than it has yet received, to the popular apprehension. It has no sort of connection either with the voluntary Chinese emigration which has filled the ranches and cañons of California with the patient disciples of CONFUCIUS, or with the Hindoo Coolie-trade which has produced such marvelous results of prosperity in the English Colonies of the Mauritius, Guiana and Trinidad, and of which the French Emperor is now seeking to extend the advantages to the Indian and Caribbean Colonies of France. The Chinese emigrants to California and Australia, like the Irish and German emigrants to America, pay their own passage-money, command their own labor, and are the architects of their own good or ill fortune. The Hindoo Coolies, whose industry, honestly rewarded, has raised the sugar crop of the Island of Mauritius in a single year of freedom to five times the amount which it attained in the last year of Slavery, are persons engaged to labor for a term of five years in that colony, under the constant supervision of Government agents charged to protect their rights, to secure them the payment of their wages, a proper allowance of food and medical attendance in case of illness, and at the end of their stipulated term of service to provide them, if required to do so, with a free passage back to India. This emigration is not the ally, but the enemy of Slavery. It has been carried on with ever increasing results of good to all parties concerned, not only with the Mauritius, but with the remoter American Colonies of Great Britain; and so far as the jealousy of the Anglo-Indian Government would permit, with the French Antilles and the *Isle de la Réunion*.

The Chinese Coolie-trade, on the other hand, is prosecuted by entirely irresponsible persons, with no control from any Government, Asiatic or European; and is a creation of European shipping-agents, acting in combination with Chinese contractors, no more decent or scrupulous than the emigrant-runners of New-York. The Imperial Chinese Government in 1855 issued proclamations forbidding the trade to be carried on, under the severest penalties. But thanks to domestic rebellion and foreign intervention, the Chinese Government has been reduced to a state of practical paralysis; and its fulminations have been found powerless against the cruel greed of the Coolie-dealers. In the same year, 1855, the British Government was appealed to on the subject, and Parliament passed an act confiscating all British vessels found engaged in this traffic within the British jurisdiction in the China seas. The only effects of this act have been to drive the traffic from the open ports of China into the smuggling port of Swatow, about two hundred miles above Hong-Kong; and to transfer the burden of the business from British to American vessels. Our only present rivals of importance in the nefarious traffic are the Peruvians, Chilians and North Germans. Peru, in 1856, followed the example of China and England, and made the trade illegal. But, so long as the American flag covers this cruel and cowardly commerce, it must continue to be carried on with all its actual incidents of shame and sin. Immediate and vigorous action on the part of Congress must result in its almost instantaneous suppression; and that action should clothe our civil agents in China with authority to put the enormity down with all the power of our naval forces in those seas. Circumstances having finally shifted the responsibility of this great wrong mainly upon our shoulders, it rests with ourselves to vindicate our national reputation, by acting at once in the premises as becomes our Christianity and our civilization.

A Busy President.

There is one point on which the Covode investigation will serve Mr. BUCHANAN rather than injure him. It will give the public a far higher idea of his industry and versatility than anything previously known of his career would have led them to entertain. When one reads the list of enterprises, as revealed by the witnesses, which he personally directed—the number of "arrangements" he superintended, now as "the President," now as the Executive, now as "J. B.," and now as JAMES BUCHANAN—one is astonished at the confidence expressed in the close of his letter to Governor WALKER, that Providence would bring him through them all. He must be either a very sanguine man, or a very audacious one, to expect any such interposition on his behalf. He not only looked after BRIGHAM YOUNG and Kansas in the first year of his Administration, but he took special charge of almost all the Democratic newspapers in the country. He fixed the amounts which were to be paid to these struggling organs out of the proceeds of the public printing, and at what times they were to be paid; and more than all, he selected the particular newspapers that were to receive the largest contributions.

He acted, moreover, as editor-in-chief of the *Constitution*—had all the principal leading articles read to him, and as these generally consist of foul-mouthed abuse, we may fairly conclude that he arranged the epithets, names, and now and then suggested one of additional force. He looked after the disposition of the various Government contracts: saw that they were not awarded to the lowest bidder, but to the bidder he most loved, and who could command most votes. He wrote private notes to the Attorney-General to prevent the rendering of inconvenient opinions; and more wonderful still, he looked after the bribery at the various State elections, indicated the general policy of the expenditure, and when necessary, got up sham parties with the public money, in order to confound the enemy. In short, no one can rise from the perusal of the revelation about his pursuits, contained in the evidence before the Investigating Committee, without being astonished at the man's activity and energy. If he had only served the United States with half the zeal which he seems to have displayed in the service of the Democratic Party, he would certainly have been at least an efficient President, and would have left the Chair with credit, if not with honor. But throughout the whole of his labors he seems never to have spent a thought upon the country at large, and never to have recoiled from anything that seemed likely to advance the interests of his own faction. In the service of the latter, he appears to have spared neither labor, nor conscience, nor honor. We hope it has some reward in store for him, commensurate with the sacrifices he has made for it.

We think we may add, in conclusion, that tragic as is the aspect which the greater portion of this shameful record wears, there are touches of the ludicrous in it, over which the most sorrowful of patriots may be permitted to chuckle. The last, and best by far, is Mr. BUCHANAN'S indignation against Attorney-General BLACK, which seems likely, it is said, to lead to the learned gentleman's retirement from the Cabinet. BLACK'S offence is, that so confident was he of the President's honesty, consistency and veracity, that he refused to believe that he ever wrote such a letter as that to R. J. WALKER while supporting, or preparing to support, the Lecompton bill, and denied its existence with faithful fury. If there is anything in this world which ordinary human nature is apt to feel grateful for, it is a friend's faith in one's goodness and truthfulness; for it is the highest compliment that friendship can pay. Buchananite human nature, however, is an entirely new article, and has got rid of all the amiable weaknesses; so BLACK, instead of being thanked in an agony of repentant humiliation for his frank devotion to an unworthy object, is about to be kicked out for his "imprudence!" BUCHANAN embracing BENNETT for denouncing him, has its counterpart in BUCHANAN abusing BLACK for not knowing him to be a humbug.

American Music and French Critics.

The scribes and pharisees, hypocrites, who do us the honor to cross the Atlantic and visit our "institutions," certainly contrive to pay off in full the debts scored against the "effete monarchies" by the adventurous Republicans who go abroad to despise and humiliate the decaying civilization of the Old World.

A sprightly French gentleman, for instance, M. XAVIER EYMA, who is now writing a *feuilleton* entitled *En Steamboat*, and setting forth his experiences in America, for the *Moniteur de la Flotte*, is showing up the faults and foibles of the Model Republic in the most surprising fashion. His latest contribution to our national self-esteem is a calm review of "Music in America." He begins with the flattering remark "that one of the greatest miseries of American life is American music." "Every American woman," he adds, "feels bound to play the piano, just as she feels bound to wear clothes;" "and yet," says M. EYMA, "I do not know any people more incompletely organized for music than the Americans." FOURIER and JEAN JAQUES ROUSSEAU have recorded the same opinion of the French, the great socialist averring "that a Parisian has no more musical sense than a toad," but then neither the Genevese sage nor the father of passional attraction had ever steamed up the Mississippi, "on which river the piano is inflexibly tortured from morning till night."

The "great and only real music for Americans," we learn from M. EYMA, "is their national airs. An American will abandon the gambling-table, a party of pleasure, his wife, his children, even his business, to run at full speed, glowing with joy and pride, after a band or an organ which begins to play 'Yankee Doodle' or 'Hail Columbia.'" We commend this information to the police as offering a cheap and easy way of emptying the "hells" of Broadway, and keeping the curbstone clear in Wall-street.

"*Yankee Doodle*," we are further informed, "is borrowed, *with the exception of a few notes*, [which notes?] from an English opera, entitled *Ulysses*, and composed by JOHN CHRISTIAN SMITH, about the year 1781. *Hail Columbia*, originally called *Hail Britannia*, was an English war-song in the struggle for independence. One day after a great victory, the Americans conquered the song, and pursued the English, shouting it in their ears as they fled. There is another air called the *Star Spangled Banner*, but this is almost unknown to the present generation of Americans."

These, it will be seen at once, are facts worth knowing. Less important historically, but still very interesting, is an incident which fell within Mr. EYMA'S observation, though he has unhappily forgotten the name of the city in which it occurred.

"A foreign lady had a rather old piano to sell. Two Americans came to look at it. The lady sat down and played *Hail Columbia* like an artist. The auditors applauded frantically. The air ended, one of the Americans rose and said, 'I offer you $200 for the piano.' This was about twice the value of the instrument. Madame was on the point of accepting the offer, when the other American signed to her to wait. The first visitor departed, the second said 'Madame, does the piano play *Yankee Doodle*?' The lady replied in the affirmative, and instantly executed the air. 'Superb,' cried the American. 'Madame, I will give you $300 for the piano, and if it could play both airs at once I would give you $600.'"

We have no doubt of the truth of this story,—who could have? And we think the incident must have occurred in Boston.

Decidedly the "effete monarchies" are more than a match for us at our own weapons.

PROPRIETIES OF THE BENCH AND BAR.—During the trial of PFROMER, at the Oyer and Terminer, yesterday, a lively scene occurred. The prisoner's counsel, in addressing the jury, attempted to read a stenographic report of Judge RUSSELL'S remarks concerning some point in the case. The prosecution objected to the reading, and the Court, with some impatience of manner, allowed the objection, and rebuked the counsel for introducing the report. A sharp passage of words followed between the Court and counsel, which the former (Judge SUTHERLAND) brought to a close by handing the counsel over to "the judgment of public opinion," instead of committing him on the spot for contempt.

If this exhibition of judicial indecision was bad, what followed was worse. The counsel proceeded to lecture the Court on its impatience, and the impropriety of an allusion to public opinion coming from the bench during the trial of a cause. He quoted from Chief Justice HALE opinions of undoubted soundness, but which, under the circumstances, were capable of no other construction than that of severe personal criticism upon the Judge presiding.

However well-deserved the censure may have been, it did not accord with the respect to which the Court is entitled, for counsel to be allowed while haranguing a jury to turn aside from the merits of the case, and in language of the severest invective and most direct personality, read the Court a lecture upon its conduct. If Judges expect to preserve a proper respect for the bench in the progress of causes before it, by threatening impudent counsel with the verdict of public opinion, and then tamely submitting to a defiant response, we commend to their attention a case perhaps not down in their books, but popularly known as the suit in ejectment of "The man with grass" *versus* "The boy in the tree." They may there read a precedent, which demonstrates the folly of uttering forceless threats where sterner measures are needed, and thus inviting contempt as well as renewal of the impudence already endured.

THE MOUNTED VOLUNTEERS FOR TEXAS.—The anxiety of the Administration for an immediate war with Mexico, with or without cause, is a little too apparent. Under the flimsy pretext of chastising the Indians in Texas, the measure providing for a regiment of mounted volunteers, to be placed on the border, has been supported in Congress, and has finally passed.

The propriety of protecting the settlements on the frontier cannot be doubted. Regular troops, commanded by United States officers, who understand that their duty is to defend the border and not to commit acts of aggression, should bestationed on the Rio Grande, and they should be specially instructed to prevent expeditions organized by our own countrymen, in violation of the Neutrality laws, from entering Mexico. But to arm and equip a body of men in Texas, who voluntarily offer their services, either from mere love of fighting, or because they have private wrongs to avenge upon their neighbors over the river, is simply to place firebrands in the hands of incendiaries. We do not design to disparage the volunteer system. When the country is actually at war, she may place every reliance on the effectiveness and courage of the men who, of their own accord, come forward to do battle for her. Where spirit and daring are called for, they will achieve anything but impossibilities. But where the object is not to force a conflict, not to take the *onus* of a bloody war,—where forbearance is a virtue even beyond valor,—it is not politic to take the step that Congress has authorized. Without doubt President BUCHANAN and those who act with him are of opinion, just at this juncture, that the immediate commencement of hostilities would be to the advantage of their political party. But even upon this point they may fall into a very serious error. Whatever their party emergencies may require, the country does not want another war.

ENFORCING LAWS.—At every session of the Legislature efforts are made to amend and alter laws which are well enough as they stand. New laws are often found to be defective, and alterations and amendments are necessary. But, in most cases, the laws are inoperative, because the men who are charged with the duty of enforcing them are either incapable or indisposed to do their duty. Then those who are affected by their inefficiency resort to the Legislature and get them amended, instead of demanding of those in office a faithful discharge of their duty.

The Metropolitan Police law was doubtless imperfect and unwieldly in its working plan, but defective as it was, it could have been made much more efficient if it had been properly administered. The Legislature has made important alterations in the law, some of which are great improvements. Reducing the number of Commissioners and dropping the Mayors is a step in the right direction:—the power now being concentrated, we shall know whom to hold responsible. The powers of the Department have also been enlarged, and cases which before were doubtful are no longer so. If the *License* law and *Sunday Liquor* law are not enforced, it will be solely the fault of the Police. The law gives them ample power. The law which has passed for restraining the grosser forms of Sunday desecration, which we publish in another column, enables the Police to shut up scores of places which were a disgrace to our City.

A few weeks will show whether our Police, under the new law, is to act for the preservation of peace and order; or whether it is to be used to promote the ends of a political party.

SLAVE-TRADING MADE VERY EASY.—It is said that Judge MEGRATH, of South Carolina, has ruled in the case of CORRIE, of the *Wanderer*, that it is not "piracy" under the act of 1820 to *transport* Africans from Africa as slaves to this country, but that it must be proved that the prisoner kidnapped them. If Judge MEGRATH'S view of the law be correct, there is no reason why the Slave-trade should not be carried on from this moment as vigorously as it has ever been, because no slave-trader can ever have kidnapping proved against him. Others kidnap, and he is but a receiver. Moreover, if the Slave-trade be not piracy, the sooner it is made piracy the better. It is not a subject which we can afford to abstain from dealing with. Even if we did not owe it to our own dignity and honor, to let the world know what we think of the transportation of negroes to our shores by force, there are too many people interested in reviving the "accursed traffic" to leave us any room for hesitation. If we do not act, they will.

Under Judge MEGRATH'S ruling, Senator WILSON'S new bill will be utterly useless; inasmuch as it provides cruisers to repress a trade which the Courts declare perfectly lawful. We have reason to be thankful that this mine has been sprung before Congress adjourned. If the decision had been reserved till June, a lively business might have been done, and many fortunes made, before next January.

BUILDING AND BLASTING.—A stranger passing through the streets in the upper part of the City, at this season of the year, would imagine that New-York was built on a volcano. The erection of new buildings, and the preparations for their erection, are progressing vigorously in every part of the island. In another column will be found a *resumé* of the principal structures that are springing up in the metropolis. There is a law prescribing a penalty for careless blasting, and the new Police Commissioners, entering upon their terms of office at the time of year when accidents from this cause are most frequent, should signalize their advent by rigidly exacting it. The attention of the Central Park Police, whose precinct is almost rock-bound, should be specially directed to this subject, and, if necessary, their jurisdiction should be extended, that offending contractors and laborers may be promptly dealt with. Only last Thursday a stone, tossed into the air from Eighth-avenue, fell upon the most frequented road of the Central Park, very near a carriage in which a gentleman and lady were riding, and between it and a passing pedestrian. We trust the authorities will wake up to this subject, before we are called upon to record the consequence of their overlooking it.

Death of the Abbe Huc.

One of the most delightful, instructive and piquant of contemporary writers has just died at Paris, after a short illness. The memory of the Abbé HUC, a French missionary in China and Thibet, who carried the Cross into the heart of Central Asia, and studied the ritual of Buddhism in the very Meccas of that strange and wide-extended faith, deserves a place in the literary Pantheon, as well as in the more sacred shrines of the Church which he served with so single-hearted a devotion.

EVARISTE-REGIS HUC was born at Toulouse Aug. 1, 1813, and after distinguishing himself at the seminary of that city, consecrated himself to a religious life, and entered the house of the Lazarist Fathers at Paris. He was ordained to the priesthood in February, 1839, and a few days afterwards sailed from Havre to take the place of the missionary PERBOYRE, who had just been put to death at Macao. The persecutions of the Catholics in China only stimulated the zeal of the young priest, who entered upon his labors with a spirit, an energy, and a self-forgetful zeal not unworthy the great apostle of the Indies himself. For five years, Father HUC sometimes accompanied by a colleague—Father GABET—but more frequently alone with his own honest faith, traversed the Northern and Western Provinces of the Chinese Empire, penetrating far into the chain of the Altai, and eventually reaching the sacred city of the Grand Lama. Whether from political or religious considerations, the Emperor TAO-KWANG, in the year 1848, when the general demoralization of the Empire—which broke out two years later under his successor, HIEN-FUNG, into the Great Rebellion—was rapidly demonstrating itself in the Central Provinces, sent out an order recalling HUC to Peking; and cut short at once his industrious pilgrimages and his missionary career. Forced to return to Macao, HUC struggled in vain for two years with the debilitating climate of that place, and finally sought permission to return to Europe. He had already published in the *Annales de le Propagation de la Foi* some very striking contributions on the habits, languages and beliefs of Central Asia. In 1852 he gave to the world his careful narrative of a *Voyage en Tartarie, le Thibet et la Chine, pendant les années* 1844, 1845 *and* 1846. This work, almost immediately translated into English, achieved an instantaneous and remarkable success. It poured a flood of light upon countries and customs of which the vaguest and most questionable accounts had before been current in the world; but this was not its only, nor even its greatest charm. The singular simplicity which breathed throughout these fresh and graphic pages seemed to belong to the age of HERODOTUS rather than to the Nineteenth Century. Picturesque without an effort, shrewd without skepticism, combining the irrepressible gayety and vivacity of the Southern Gaul with the sweet and natural dignity of the unaffected Christian, the good Abbé became at once a universal favorite. *Omne tulit punctum*; ethnologists and geographers acknowledged his scrupulous and enlightened desire of accuracy in dealing with the facts under his observations students of human nature, and readers in general, were charmed with his unconscious portraits of the strange people it had been his rare fortune to know so intimately. A subsequent publication, *L'Empire Chinois*, though it covered ground more familiar and better known, was not inferior in merit or in interest, and won for the Abbé the honor of the first Montyon prize, decreed to him by the Academy in 1855. A more full and attractive sketch than is elsewhere to be found, of the Catholic Missions in China, was M. HUC'S last contribution to literature. This appeared in 1857, under the title of *Le Christianisme en Chine*, and has been translated into many languages. Worn down by his labors, and undermined by the insidious effects of the coast climate of China, the Abbé's health has been precarious ever since his return to Europe; and his death, in the 47th year of his age, though premature, can hardly be called unexpected. He leaves behind him no priests more sincere, and few writers more honest or more entertaining than himself.

Miscellaneous.

—A young man named JOHN SHOUVER, residing in Dalton, Ohio, committed suicide by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. The only cause assigned for the rash act was, that he was in love with a young lady, but could not afford to get married. More instances are on record of men shooting themselves because they were married, than because they were not.

—The Mayor's office in this City is destitute of WOOD. That combustible material is at present employed in feeding the political fires of adjoining States. Should this WOOD be wholly consumed in the coming campaign, we can only say, "Peace to his ashes!"

— Accounts of a black rain in Troy have been traveling through the papers, and the public gape with wonder. A BLACK REIGN is no phenomenon. There has been an incessant one at Hayti for some years past, and we may yet have one at Washington.

—BLONDIN, who, like PAGANINI, performs wonders on a single string, is astonishing the natives of Upper Canada.

—Grapes are displayed in the windows of Broadway fruiteries, with the notice attached, $3 per pound. It is needless to say that they are sour grapes.

— "The Romance of a Poor Young Man," say the papers, is being played in nearly every city in the Union. Alas! it is being *lived* in them all!

The New-York School of Design.

A novel and very pretty "application of the Arts to life" took place on Thursday evening at the Cooper Institute. Certain rooms of that building have been for some time occupied, as our readers know, or ought to know, by the pupils of the New-York School of Design for Women. This excellent institution, under the supervision of a committee of accomplished ladies, and the very competent direction of Mr. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, has gradually begun to win for itself the place which it deserves to hold in the public estimation. Every effort to open new avenues of honorable personal independence to women is a duty done to society and to civilization. But the education of a class of young women in the principles and practice of the Arts of Design has a special value in this country, where the services of such a class are imperatively demanded by the backwardness of our manufacturing industry in those higher branches which depend for their vigor and fruitfulness upon the taste of the manufacturer. Beauty, as the industries of France have proved, has a market value all the world over; and the less-cultivated workmen of England have of late years been roused to recognize this fact, and to put themselves into training for a course of serious competition with the Gaul, whose subtle grace, passing into the fabrics of the furnace and the loom, had given him, at almost every point, the advantage over his British rivals. In America, the æsthetics of industry are still less fully developed than they are in England. Most of our leading manufacturers still import their "designers" from abroad. If the naturally tasteful instincts of our women can be fortified and educated into really artistic capacity, this condition of American manufactures offers them a wide—almost an unbounded—field for the honorable, useful, and profitable employment of their faculties, in a direction thoroughly congenial with the female nature, and eminently becoming in point of character. The New-York School of Design affords the means of securing this desirable end; and on Thursday evening the Lady Managers threw open the spacious rooms of the Cooper Institute to some hundreds of their own friends and the friends of the pupils of their school, in order that some sound judgment might be formed on the success which has already attended their enterprise. The galleries were filled with drawings and paintings by the pupils, more than a hundred in number, over whom Mr. RICHARDS exercises his artistic care. Many of the paintings were creditable as copies, but the chief interest of the exhibition belonged to the drawings, which offer the best indication of the progress of the pupils in the principles of design. We are glad to see that the paramount importance of instruction in these principles is evidently recognized in the course of the School. By its fidelity in this respect the institution must stand or fall. For its object is not to make poor painters, but good designers.

The social features of the occasion of Thursday was some very sweet music discoursed by DODWORTH'S band, and a great deal of promenading, especially about the picturesque gallery which surrounds the handsome reading-room, and which was decorated with a bust of PETER COOPER, Esq., crowned with all kinds of green and blooming things. The rooms, we believe, will remain open to the public to-day, and we advise a visit to them as a good investment for the man of business, and a matter of wholesome interest for the philanthropist.

The Turf.

TROTTING MATCHES ON LONG ISLAND.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Friday, April 20. Match $500, mile heats.

R. CONWAY, b. g. *Medoc*, (to wagon,).....1 1
T. RILEY, b. g. *Wild Bull*, (to sulky,).....2 2
Time—2:05, 2:04.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING—Thursday, April 19. Match $500. mile heats, in harness.

Dr. OGLE, black s. *Black Night*.....1
Owner, roan m. *Maria*.....dist.
Time—2:57.

TROTTING ON THE ROAD.—HARLEM LANE, THURSDAY, APRIL 19.—Match and sweepstakes, $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagon.

Mr. LOVETT, br. g. *Jim Donnely*.....1 1 1
Mr. RINKEY, br. s. *Ben Franklin*.....2 2 2
D. WATSON, s. m. *Irish Maid*.....3 3 3
No time taken.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, THURSDAY, APRIL 19.—Match $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5 in harness.

D. PFIFER, s. g. *Douglass*.....Received forfeit
H. WOODRUFF, s. g. *Dash*.....Paid forfeit

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING, THURSDAY, APRIL.—Purse $100, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. JONES, g. g. *Prince John*.....1 1 1
H. WOODRUFF, br. g *Post Boy*.....2 2 2
T. FERRIS ch. g. *Sam Webster*.....dist.
WM. CARLAND, b. g. *Attey Thomas*.....drawn.
Time—2:39, 2:39, 2:36¼.

[Advertisement.]

SPRING CARD.

Our importations and selections of all choice fabrics of the French and English markets, suitable for our City trade, have been received and are now ready. They embrace many beautiful styles of Cassimeres, Spring coatings and vestings of our own special designs, to be found nowhere else. Our friends would do well to make early selections.

Our stock of Spring clothing, both for men and boys, is now ready, and in great variety. Notwithstanding the well-known superiority of our make and style, we are prepared to sell at the lowest figures in the trade. DEVLIN AND HUDSON,
Nos. 258, 259, 260, Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY, AND FEVER AND AGUE, ALSO FOR GENERAL DEBILITY.

WARNER'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession in the above complaints, and is the only Gin in this country which has the indorsement of the medical faculty. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and sold by all druggists, grocers, fruit stores and country merchants. Look out for counterfeits and imitations; the whole country is flooded with them.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—As everybody goes to the Museum, (or else it would not be so constantly crowded,) and everybody praises it, (or else everybody would not go,) we only echo the universal sentiment when we pronounce it the most delightful place of public amusement in New-York. It is the pet of the ladies and their little ones. This afternoon two beautiful and affecting dramas are given there. The What is it? and all the other curiosities may be seen at the same time.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—KNOX has achieved one more triumph by the issue of his latest effort, "The Sensation Hat," which must prove a decided hit. It is admirably adapted for young men, for whose especial benefit it has been produced. His Spring styles, which comprise a varied assortment of novelties, are neat and fanciful, and his elegant emporium, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, is constantly beseiged.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—New Gas Fixtures for the Spring trade, superior to any ever offered before, will be found at our great manufacturing dépôt, removed to No. 579 Broadway, opposite Niblo's.
WARNER, PECK & CO.

[Advertisement.]

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.

Millions of bottles are now used every year in the United States for children teething, with never-failing success. Relief is immediate and certain. Only 25 cents a bottle.

Alfred Monroe & Co.'s Circular.

Our stock of Men's Spring Clothing, now ready, is very large and desirable, comprising a great variety selected with great care from the stocks of the largest and best importers. Our Spring over-garments, business coats, vests and pants, are in the latest and most approved style of shape and make.

Our assortment of Boys' Clothing is larger than ever before so early in the season. We have given that department the attention it deserves, and invite inspection with unlimited confidence. Garments and fabrics adapted to all ages, from three years to manhood.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO., No. 441 Broadway
(between Canal and Grand sts.)

Will remove on May 1 to No. 507 Broadway, under St. Nicholas Hotel.

R. R. R.

ROGERS & RAYMOND have the pleasure of announcing that their stock of Gentlemen and Boys' Spring Clothing, at their New Store, No. 214 Broadway, under the Museum, is now ready, and that it exhibits an almost endless variety of dress, business, and professional costume. It is by far the most stylish assortment they have ever submitted to the public, and the prices affixed are lower than have ever yet been asked for equally elegant fabrics by any Broadway house.

ROGERS & RAYMOND, No. 214 Broadway,
and Nos. 121, 123, and 125 Fulton-st.

To Tailors and Clothiers.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING-MACHINE CO invite the special attention of Tailors and Clothiers to their large new double-speed shuttle or lock-stitch machine, made expressly for manufacturing purposes. Price $50. For sale at No. 495 Broadway, New-York and No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Grover & Baker's Noiseless
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York.
No. 182 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Singer's Sewing Machines,
AN ENTIRE NEW STYLE,
Designed for all manufacturing purposes. Noiseless in its operation, very rapid, and capable of every kind of work, it is the best machine ever produced. Price only $10.
FAMILY SEWING MACHINES of new styles at $75 and $60. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Espenscheid's Spring Styles of Gentlemen's Hats.—For fineness of materials, elegance of finish and durability, they cannot be surpassed. Try them, at No. 118 Nassau-street.

Leary & Co.'s New Style Four-Dollar Hats, expressly for young men,
By their successors,
HUNT & DUSENBURY,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House.

Iron Work for Buildings.—Iron Store and Bank Fronts, Columns, Girders, Beams, Door Shutters, Stairs, Vaults, &c. Every description of Fine Iron Work for building purposes, manufactured at JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER'S Iron Works, 26th-st., 24-av. and 25th-st., New-York.

Fire-Proof Safes.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 40 MURRAY-ST., New-York.

Iron in the Blood.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

The only preparation of Iron in a PALATABLE FORM, and that will ENTER IMMEDIATELY INTO THE CIRCULATION, is the
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
OR PROTECTED SOLUTION OF PROTOXIDE OF IRON COMBINED,
DYSPEPSIA, SCROFULA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, and all diseases accompanied by GENERAL DEBILITY, have been treated by it with great success. Sold by all Druggists, and by N. L. CLARK & CO., Proprietors, No. 429 Broadway, New-York.
Pamphlets had on application, or mailed free.

The Phrenological Museum of Fowler & Wells, No. 308 Broadway, just above the Park, is a very interesting place to visit, as it contains Egyptian mummies, and the busts and skulls of the most noted persons the world has known, including, idiots, thieves, murderers, mechanics, poets, actors, philosophers, statesmen, and divines. Persons who wish can obtain phrenological examinations, with charts and full written descriptions of character daily.

Colds.—Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stage; that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, containing demulcent ingredients, allay Pulmonary Irritation. Sold by all druggists.

Shirts Ready Made and Made to Order from measure. Also a complete assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods kept constantly on hand by I. U. SHLLOCK & CO., corner of Fulton and William sts.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees, superior to any in the world. A complete assortment of Ladies' Hair Braids, Fronts, &c., always on hand, wholesale and retail, and the Dye privately applied, at No. 6 Astor House.

Spring Fashions.—Hats for Gents—Call and examine the unrivaled display. The largest assortment of children's Hats and Caps in the City. KELLOGG, No. 381 Canal-st.

Dr. Marsh Continues to Apply his Radical cure Truss with success, in effecting permanent cures of Hernia or Rupture. Ladies waited upon by a female in private rooms. Trusses of every kind for permanent retention of rupture, bathing trusses, supporters, shoulder-braces, suspensory bandages, silk elastic stockings, knee-caps, anklets, and all surgical appliances scientifically applied, by MARSH & CO., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, (opposite St. Paul's Church.)

A PICTURE FOR THE TIMES.

THE UNION NOT IN DANGER WHEN THE SHADE OF WASHINGTON IS BEFORE US.

Spirit of the Union.

Size 13x17 inches.

This truly patriotic and elaborate Picture in Oil Colors represents a correct full length Portrait of WASHINGTON, in military costume, illustrative of the following verses from Wm. Ross Wallace's Poem

And lo! on high the glorious shade
Of Washington lights all the gloom,
And points unto these words, arrayed
In lines of fire around his tomb:

"Americans! your fathers shed
Their blood to rear the Union's fame;
For this their fearless banners spread
On many a gory plain.

Americans! O, will ye dare,
On mountain, prairie, valley, flood,
By hurling down their glorious gift,
To desecrate that blood?

The right shall live while Faction dies;
All traitors draw a fleeting breath;
But patriots drink from God's own eyes
Truth's light, that conquers death!"

This artistic memento of the Father of his Country should ornament the fireside of every family in the land.

TERMS:

Single copies by mail $1 and 13 cents in stamps; $5 will secure six copies, free of postage.

To the trade a liberal discount will be made.

Published by EDWARD DECHAUX,
Artist's Emporium, No. 709 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is removed to No. 16 Bond-st. Twelve private rooms for the application of his Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all. This is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Just what You've been Looking for.—A handsome and fashionable Silk Hat for $3. If you examine, you will not fail to buy UNION STORE,
No. 266 Bleecker-st., opposite Jones.

Purify the Blood.

Not a few of the worst disorders that afflict mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none have ever been found which could equal in effect AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood. Its extraordinary virtues are not yet widely known, but when they are it will no longer be a question what remedy to employ in the great variety of afflicting diseases that require an alterative remedy. Such a remedy that could be relied on has long been sought for, and now, for the first time, the public have one on which they can depend. Our space here does not admit certificates to show its effects. But the trial of a single bottle will snow to the sick that it has virtues surpassing anything they have ever taken. Sufferers from scrofula, scrofulous swellings and sores, try it and see the rapidity with which it cures. Skin diseases, pimples, pustules, blotches, eruptions, &c., are soon cleaned out of the system by it.

St. Anthony's fire rose or erysipelas, tetter or salt rheum, scald head, ringworm, &c., should not be borne while they can be so speedily cured by AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

Syphilis or venereal disease is expelled from the system by the prolonged use of this Sarsaparilla, and the patient left as healthy as if he had never had the disease.

Female diseases are caused by scrofula in the blood, and are generally soon cured by this Extract of Sarsaparilla. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.

For all the purposes of a family physic, take AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS, which are everywhere known to be the best purgative that is offered to the American people. Price 25 cents per box, or five boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all druggists everywhere.

Wilcox & Gibbs' Sewing-Machine.
(A PERFECT FAMILY MACHINE.)
Price $30.
Office No. 508 Broadway,
Opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

Sewing Machines.—GEORGE B. SLOAT & CO.'S CELEBRATED ELLIPTIC LOCK-STITCH AND SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINES,
G. H. COLLINS, No. 480 Broadway.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANING, CURLING, PRESERVING AND RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Something New.—A HEMMER, TUCKER, TELLER, BINDER and GUAGE combined, just patented. Simple hemming any width and thickness of cloth, either side, applied to any sewing machine by any one in a few minutes.
RETAIL PRICE, $5; LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO THE TRADE.
Orders by mail supplied, postage paid. Complete instructions go with every Hemmer. Send for a circular.
Also, UNIVERSAL BOSOM-FOLDER AND SELF-MARKER, for Quilting.
UNIVERSAL HEMMER CO., No. 429 Broadway.

The Parker Sewing Machine Company.
FIRST-CLASS, DOUBLE-THREAD. Rapid and Noiseless, $40—NEW SEWING MACHINE—$40.
under Patents of Howe, Grover & Baker, and Wheeler & Wilson. Agents wanted. Office No. 469 Broadway.
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Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machine.
They are the favorites for families.—*Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Spalding's Prepared Glue.
USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE. FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured by H. C. SPALDING & CO.,
P. O. address, Box No. 3,600. No. 48 Cedar-st.

Perry's Japanese
BOOT AND SHOE POLISH.
Splendid gloss. No rubbing. Soils nothing.
Sold everywhere. JAPANESE POLISH CO.,
No. 447 Broome-st., one door west of Broadway.

For New Styles of Carpeting,
GO TO
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.'S,
No. 524 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

$4 Hats Selling for $3.
Spring styles, finest and best quality, $3.
WM. BANTA, No. 357 Canal-st., cor. of Wooster.

Company Front! Present Arms!
Here comes one of WHITE'S Spring Style Hats for Gentlemen. Neat, tasty and light. Call and see the Hatter, WHITE. He leads the fashions of the day at the Model Hat Store, No. 216 Broadway.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH
OF THE LEGALIZED LOTTERIES,
WOOD, EDDY & CO., Managers,
of the
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY and MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.
The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawing of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:
DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 189, April 20, 1860.
40, 1, 27, 28, 73, 37, 67, 75, 44, 57, 14, 59, 10.
Class No. 190, April 20, 1860.
15, 73, 46, 43, 26, 69, 56, 17, 9, 2, 47, 28, 78, 52.
Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del., April 20, 1860.
GEO. C. GORDON,
JOS. SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.
Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge, by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or Augusta, Ga.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF HODGES, DAVIS & CO.'S
CONSOLIDATED LOTTERIES OF GEORGIA.
CLASS 310. APRIL 20, 1860.
8, 73, 39, 5, 55, 57, 65, 71, 16, 30, 37, 29.
Prizes cashed at No. 856 Broadway. Circulars sent free by addressing
HODGES, DAVIS & CO., Managers, Macon, Ga.

REMOVAL.
W. L. CONKLIN & CO. HAVE REMOVED THEIR MERCHANT TAILORING AND CLOTHING ESTABLISHMENT FROM NO. 8 BOWERY TO NO. 18 FOURTH-AVENUE.
OPPOSITE THE COOPER INSTITUTE.

A CARD.—THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE of Georgia having passed an Act at its last session, prohibiting the drawing of illegal and bogus Lotteries, within its jurisdiction, after the first day of June, we will on that day and after that day, for a period of twenty years, do our entire business, and draw our legal Lotteries, at Macon, Georgia, under subjoined address.
HODGES, DAVIS & CO.,
Managers of the Consolidated Lotteries of Georgia, Kentucky and North-Carolina.

REMOVAL.
KIMBALL, WHITTEMORE & CO.
Have removed from No. 374 to
No. 579 BROADWAY,
opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, where they have for sale the most complete assortment in the City of LOOKING GLASSES, CORNICES, PORTRAIT AND PICTURE FRAMES, &c.
In style, quality and price our goods are unexceptionable.

DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it.
DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT
Is for sale by all Druggists. Price 25 cents.

GAS FIXTURES AND FITTING.
NO. 707, BROADWAY. NO. 707.
The largest and best selected assortment of GAS FIXTURES and FRENCH BRONZES in the City for sale, at VERY LOW PRICES, by
STEPHEN PHILBIN, 707 BROADWAY,
Between Washington-place and 4th-st.

KNOW THYSELF.—FROM A RECENT NUMber of *Life Illustrated* we extract a few remarks from an interesting article on Constipation. The writer prefaces his strictures by stating that Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism and Nervous Debility, are mainly due to the parent source Costiveness. After a few desultory observations, enumerating the frightful results with which this great evil is fraught, he discusses the various theories proposed to obviate it. There exists but one remedy, HOLLOWAY'S FAMOUS VEGETABLE PILLS, capable of grappling with this gigantic disorder. By a vigorous action on the bowels they destroy the predisposing cause of Costiveness, and so invigorate them that a future recurrence of the malady is utterly impossible.

A NEW STORY,
ENTITLED
THE CRUSADE OF THE FOREST;
OR
THE LAST DAYS OF KATHARINE MONTOUR,
BY THE POPULAR AUTHOR
OF
"THE BRIDE OF THE OLD FRONTIER,"
WILL BE COMMENCED IN
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER
ON
MONDAY NEXT.

This new tale of Revolutionary and Forest Life is filled with the wildest adventures of the daring spirits of that stormy and eventful period. The cunning contests for supremacy between the White Scouts and the Indians—the night surprise—the relentless attack—the bloody, hand-to-hand encounter in the dense forest, shrouded in darkness—the swift and trackless march through the wilderness—the burning homes—Savages fleeing with captured maidens, and the fierce pursuers on their track—the gathering of the tribes, and the final, great conflict of the time between the white and red men for the mastery, are all set forth with a power and a fascination which has never been surpassed. Tim Murphy, the popular hero of "The Bride of the Old Frontier," is introduced into this tale. The reader cannot fail to be entertained and amused with the perusal of his exploits.

A PERFECT FITTING

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WARD, FROM LONDON, NO. 387 BROADWAY, Up Stairs.

MADE TO MEASURE,
SIX FOR NINE DOLLARS!

Made of New-York Mills Muslin, and fine linen bosoms, and warranted as good a Shirt as sold in retail stores at $2 50 each. Also, the very best Shirts that can be made, $2 each.

P. S.—Those who think I cannot make a good shirt for $18 per dozen are mistaken. Here is the cost of one dozen $18 fine shirts:

30 yards of York Mills muslin, at 14½c. per yard	$4 35
7 yards of fine linen, at 50 cents per yard	3 50
Making and cutting	6 00
Laundry, $1; buttons and cotton, 50 cents	1 50
Profit	2 65
Total	$18 00

SELF-MEASUREMENT FOR SHIRTS.
Printed directions sent free everywhere, and so easy to understand that any one can take their own measure for shirts. I warrant a good fit. The cash to be paid to the Express Company on receipt of goods.
WARD, from London,
No. 387 Broadway, upstairs,
between White and Walker sts.

No. 14 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, April, 1860.

IN OFFERING TO YOUR NOTICE A NEW article, we are somewhat reluctant to adopt this method of giving publicity to that which we are really satisfied is possessed of merit.

MILLS' BOURBONIA is a quality of Whisky made from the best selected Indian Corn, and is not only a superior article as a beverage, but is also considered a great remedial agent in cases of Asthma, Bronchitis, and in fact all Pulmonary Complaints; being carefully distilled by competent persons, and thoroughly purified by the use of carbon.

The popularity it has attained since its introduction, now about eighteen months, is a sufficient guarantee of the great benefit to be derived from its use.

The recommendations of many of the leading Physicians of not only this City but throughout the country, as well as those of persons who have used it, invariably give to it the preference over almost every other article for similar complaints.

Soliciting your patronage, we remain
Yours, respectfully,
JOHN MILLS & CO.

Mills' Bourbonia will be sold by the undersigned Druggists generally, and at our office.

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James Condie, No. 166 8th-av.
A. Mason, No. 251 8th-av.
E. Mortimer Deey, No. 533 Hudson-st.
T. Chambers, No. 576 Hudson st.
W. B. Freeman, No. 204 9th av.
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H. Parker, cor. Fulton-av. and Jay-st., Brooklyn.
R. B. HUTCHINGS, No. 21 Exchange-place, Jersey City.

MILLS' BOURBONIA! MILLS' BOURBONIA!

To enable every person afflicted with pulmonary disorders to give it a trial, we have established the prise per bottle at the low figure of
"75 cts." "75 cts." "75 cts."

FIREMAN'S FUND INSURANCE COMPANY
Desire to call the attention of the citizens of New-York to the system on which their business is conducted, and to urge anew their strong claim to the continued patronage and support of all who wish well to our gallant Fire Department. That system devotes one-half of the profits of the Company, after paying seven per cent. to the stockholders, to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Department, which has already received from this source the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, in spite of the disasters by fire, which, during the last nine months, have been of unexampled frequency and severity; the Fireman's Fund Insurance Company has met every loss promptly, without waiting for the lapse of sixty days, and continues to insure on as favorable terms as other institutions of our City. The charity to which it ministers is one which has always met a warm appreciation in the heart of this community; and the Company, appealing to this feature of its charter, and referring to its unvarying promptitude in the discharge of every obligation, confidently appeals to the people of New-York to extend to it a hearty and effective support. Office No. 116 Broadway, under Metropolitan Bank. N. B. GRAHAM, President.
H. BERKMAN, Secretary.

BEDS, BEDS, BEDS.
Mattresses, Feathers, Cots, Comforters, Blankets, &c., good and cheap—wholesale and retail.
M. WILLARD, Agent, No. 384 Hudson-st.,
Corner of Houston, New-York.

MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR RESTORER,
AND
MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S
WORLD'S
HAIR DRESSING.
For sale everywhere.
Dépôt No. 355 Broome-st., New-York.

DO YOU WANT LUXURIANT WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES?
MY ONGUENT will force them to grow heavily in six weeks (upon the smoothest face) without stain or injury to the skin. Price $1—sent by mail, post free, to any address, on receipt of an order.
R. G. GRAHAM, No. 199 Nassau-st., New-York.

HECKER'S FARINA JELLY—A DELICIOUS dessert, and the best substitute for animal food, enriches the tables of the Astor House and all the principal saloons. HECKER'S Farina Boilers, to prevent burning or scorching; Jelly Moulds, of various sizes, forms, and patterns. For sale at the establishment, No. 5 New Canal-st., near East Broadway.

TO NEWS-DEALERS AND THE PUBLIC

The undersigned has, at great expense, arranged with the Hudson River Railroad Company for a daily train of Cars, to be run at high speed from *New-York to Albany and Troy*, for the purpose of distributing, at an early hour, the New-York City Journals. The train leaves New-York at 3.20 A. M., from 31st-st.—only twenty minutes after the Papers leave the Press! The train makes the connections at Albany, Troy, Hudson, &c., with the Albany and Boston, Albany and Northern, Troy and Boston, Hudson and Berkshire, Troy and Albany, *via* Saratoga, Burlington and Montreal; New-York Central, Rome and Watertown, Potsdam and Ogdensburgh Roads—giving the Reading Public, Merchants, Bankers, &c., the current news of the Metropolis many hours in advance of the time heretofore, enabling the business man, anywhere within 300 miles of the City, on the routes mentioned, to be thoroughly posted up as to STOCKS, MARKETS, PRICES CURRENT, &c. &c., before business hours in the morning; and, if he desires to operate in New-York by the aid of the Telegraph, his information is fully equal to that of the New-York City Merchant before going on 'Change for the day's business.

There seems to be some misunderstanding of the matter, and so much has been said about it by newsvenders and many of the country Press, that the undersigned feels called upon to say that this enterprise has been started with a firm belief that the business public will come forward and sustain it, for the simple reason that it furnishes facilities hitherto unknown, and not to be lightly appreciated. The undersigned does not believe that the promotion of journalistic enterprise, on the part of the New-York City Press, will injure, (but, on the contrary, benefit,) the circulation of the local papers. The diffusion of knowledge and intelligence, by past experience, has been shown only to create a larger and better field for all newspaper enterprise. In order that the proposed plan may be fully carried out, the undersigned, in view of the vastly increased cost of delivering the papers by so expensive a method as a special Express Train, has determined upon certain rules and regulations.

He believes that his outlay can only be brought back to him by a large increase in the circulation, and consequently the sale of the journals. He has, therefore, determined to supply no parties by this Special Train who will not agree to sell the papers to the public at a reasonable and fair profit. He will furnish the daily papers, free of charge for freight, at a fair and reasonable price, to all the principal cities and towns throughout Central, Western, and Northern New-York, the Western States, Vermont, Canada, &c., &c. He desires that the selling price shall not exceed three cents at all reasonable distances from New-York, and at no point in New-York State over four cents for the New-York daily papers. He will furnish them at a price that will enable news-dealers to sell them at such rates and realize a fair margin of profit.

To such News Venders as purchase from him all their Dailies and Weeklies, and the Magazines, he will furnish them at the regular prices heretofore charged by the Wholesale Jobbing Trade, adding a price (to be agreed upon) for freight, or at a specified rate, including the transportation. Rumors have been circulated that advantages would be taken of those parties who do not or may not desire to purchase all the Daily and Weekly Journals from the undersigned. To enable parties interested to judge for themselves, a complete tariff will be issued in a few days to all in the trade who desire it.

Every facility will be given to parties desiring to enter into the business, especially at points where the Daily Papers are not now generally circulated and read.

The experience of the few days that the enterprise has been in operation confirms the belief that the great increase in the circulation and sale will in a short time compensate for the increased cost—in other words, that where now 50 or 100 copies are sold, at a net profit of from ½ to 1 penny each, three times the number of papers will soon be sold, at, say, one-half of the profit on each, but an increase, in fact, of 50 per cent. in the total net profits realized from the sale of the Daily Journals alone. As stated heretofore, the price of the Weekly Journals, Magazines, &c., will not be advanced.

The undersigned refers by permission to the Editors of the principal New-York Daily and Weekly Journals, (who have been made fully aware of his plans and purposes,) for proof of his good faith and intentions to deal honorably and fairly with the News Dealers and the Public.

News Dealers and parties desiring to enter into the business will shortly receive Circulars, Tariffs, &c., containing full information. A discrimination in price will be made to those parties who purchase their entire orders from the undersigned. Where the Daily Papers alone are purchased from the undersigned, the dealer will, of course, see that the sources of profit on these alone are so small that they cannot be placed on an equal footing with parties who give their entire orders for this train. While the undersigned wishes this understood fairly, and in a proper spirit, he does not wish that any parties should get the idea that advantages will be taken of those who do not choose to take this course. In the matter of the Dailies, no other preference of any kind or nature will be shown, except as mentioned in price. The undersigned believes that the News Dealers will agree with him that this enterprise will largely increase their business, and meet the matter in a proper spirit with their countenance and good wishes.

A list of the parties who sell the Dailies under the proposed arrangement will shortly be published in the New-York papers, and the undersigned respectfully solicits the reading public in the different towns to purchase the Dailies only of such parties, and thereby sustain and promote this enterprise.

L. N. SHEAR,
No. 41 Park-row,
Times Building.

P. S.—News Dealers on the New-York Central Railroad are respectfully notified that the tariff for transportation (by recent contract for the transportation of printed matter with said Company) will soon be published. All goods delivered to the undersigned will be forwarded with dispatch and at reasonable rates. Freight charges collected through to destination.

A SAVING OF TWENTY PER CENT. TO ALL WHO WANT
GAS FIXTURES,
CHINA,
GLASS,
AND SILVER-PLATED WARE.
Our assortment is unequaled in the City of New-York, and our prices are marked down to a rate that must
CONVINCE ALL
that it is to their interest to make their purchases from us.
GOODS FREELY SHOWN,
and no one
PRESSED TO BUY.
N. B.—A lot of second-hand Gas Fixtures for sale at a great bargain. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

A CARD.
The Legislature of the State of Georgia having passed an Act at its last session prohibiting the drawing of Lotteries within its jurisdiction, after the 1st day of June, 1860, we will on that day remove our entire business to Wilmington Del, under the subjoined address.
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del.,
Managers of the Delaware, Kentucky, and Missouri State Lotteries.

$10.000 PAINTING.—A SPLENDID LARGE engraving of Rosa Bonheur's renowned "HORSE FAIR," printed in beautiful oil colors, will be sent, post paid, to any address for $1 50, and with the *United States Journal* one year for $2. It presents upon the parlor walls all the brilliant effect of a fine oil painting. Ten thousand dollars was paid for the painting, and the lovers of art are enthusiastic in their admiration of this superb copy of it. The New-York *Observer* says "It is a remarkable reproduction of one of the greatest works of modern art." The *Christian Advocate* says: "It is a superb production." The New-York *Independent* says: "It preserves, as nearly as possible, every tint, shade and color of the magnificent original." The New-York *Tribune* says: "It is a fine specimen of the new art of lithographic printing in colors." *Life Illustrated* says: "No less than eighteen different shades of color are made to complete the picture, and we have almost the perfection of art." Agents are selling them by thousands, and some of them say they are "coining money" in the business. More agents are wanted. J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers, No 37 Park-row, New-York, Room No. 26.

SPRING BUSINESS SUITS FROM $7 50 to $18.
Black Dress Suits, from $12 to $25.
Black Frock Coats, from $4 50 to $16.
Business Coats, from $3 to $10.
Cassimere Pants, from $2 to $6.
Vests of all styles and materials, from $1 50 to $4.
GEO A. HUNTER & CO., Mammoth Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery, between Houston and Bleecker sts.

WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY
Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, by the first London and Geneva workmen, at G. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st., (formerly No. 11 Wall-st.

STARR'S
CHEMICALLY PREPARED GLUE
For family use. 25 cents per bottle, with brush.
FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.
Manufactured and for sale by
STARR GLUE COMPANY, No. 51 Liberty-st.

STODART PIANOS.
Known all over the world as the best instrument manufactured.
Warerooms No. 501 Broadway.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES,
and Combination Cushions.
PHELAN & COLLENDER,
Sole Manufacturers. Nos. 62 to 69 Crosby-st., New-York

DR. KINNE'S IMPROVED SELF-ADJUSTING TRUSS—Superior to anything hitherto invented. Any dissatisfied purchaser may return it after one week's trial and get back his money. KINNE & PHILLIPS, No. 182 Broadway.

NEW BOOKS.

RUDD AND CARLETON'S NEW BOOKS.
SELLING EVERYWHERE.

WOMAN (LA FEMME.)
One vol., 12mo, Muslin. Price $1.
The sale of this very remarkable new work by MICHLET, author of "Love"—(L'amour,) has more than realized the anticipations of its publishers. Many thousand copies have been eagerly bought, and its circulation will no doubt equal that of its predecessor, "Love," the success of which has been characterized as the great fact of the publishing year.

LOVE (L'AMOUR.)
1 vol., 12mo muslin. Price $1.
The New-Orleans *Delta* says: "This remarkable work has produced an impression upon the reading public almost without parallel in late years. Such audacity and delicacy, such rigorous analysis and tender sentiment were scarcely ever before so artistically and effectively combined. The style of the work is fit for its important theme—dignified, eloquent, vigorous, and chaste."

WALTER ASHWOOD.
One vol., 12mo., muslin. Price $1.
"Another 'Guy Livingstone.' A new and capital novel, by PAUL SIOGVOLK, author of 'Schediasms.'" The New-York *Atlas* says: "There is a vein of naturalness pervading the whole book, that lends it an especial charm, and wins the confidence as well as admiration of the reader; and at the same time a dash of Bohemianism that makes it racy and exhilarating."

HABITS OF GOOD SOCIETY.
One large vol., 12mo., muslin. Price $1 25
An interesting and readable handbook for ladies and gentlemen, with thoughts, hints and anecdotes concerning social observances, nice points of taste and good manners, and the art of making oneself agreeable. The New-Orleans *Bulletin* says: "The reader will find this excellent book brimfull of humor and good sense. It is by far the best, wittiest, and most interesting book on manners we have ever seen."

THE GREAT TRIBULATION.
Two volumes, 12mo, sold separately, $1 each.
These remarkable volumes of sermons, by Rev. Dr. CUMMING, of London, have created a most extraordinary interest throughout the reading religious community. They are ranked, in the opinion of theological critics, among the most important of recent contributions to the literature of the prophecies. Bentley, the English publisher, announces the ELEVENTH THOUSAND, and the circulation in this country is correspondingly large.

IN PRESS—READY NEXT WEEK:
THE LETTERS AND CORRESPONDENCE
OF
ALEXANDER VON HUMBOLDT.
One vol. Steel Portrait. Uniform with Humboldt's Life.
This correspondence of the sage Von Humboldt is one of the most important books which has ever appeared in Germany. Full of anecdote, gossip and scandal, outspoken, never sparing, dealing blows in every (even the highest) direction. From the freedom with which court life is sketched, a panic has been created among the writer's countrymen, the Berlin police has seized the impression, and the executrix has been threatened with legal proceedings.

*** Any of the above books will be sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of price, by RUDD & CARLETON, Publishers, No. 130 Grand-st., New-York.

CLOSE OF THE TENTH YEAR AND TWENTIETH VOLUME.

HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE.
No. CXX } CONTENTS. [MAY.
LOUNGINGS IN THE FOOTPRINTS OF THE PIONEERS.—II. RALEIGH AND HIS CITY.
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ANCIENT MONUMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES. No. I. By E. G. SQUIER.
ILLUSTRATIONS—Mound on Tonnewanda Island—Ancient Work in New-Hampshire—Ancient Work, Montgomery County, N. Y.—Ancient Work near Buffalo—Ancient Work, near Auburn—View of Auburn Work—Ancient Work, Genesee County, N.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, April 18, 1860.

The cattle yards have made a good show the present week, the receipts amounting to over four thousand good-sized bullocks, most of them in fair condition. The demand has also been unusually good for the shad and veal season. During the corresponding week last year the sales amounted to only 2,917, or 1,100 less than now. Shad, which are usually very abundant and cheap about this period, are not so plentiful this year as usual. The legal removal of the poles and nets from some of the best fishing grounds has affected the supply, and by so much the beef market is benefitted. All the cattle offered were taken by butchers, but at prices a little below last week.... Milch cows have come in about as last week, but though the average receipts run full fifty head below last year's average at this season, the yards are now crowded to excess, and sales are only made at very low prices. Dealers are at a loss to account for the small demand. It is quite evident that more cows have been raised, or kept over, in this vicinity than usual. The excess of beef cattle during the year, and the prices, which have ranged 10 to 20 ₱ cent. lower than last Spring, have made it less an object to milkmen to fat off their cows, and supply their places with fresh animals. These circumstances combined have kept the cow market more dull than during any Spring for several years past....Veal calves are brought in freely, the numbers being about the same as last year. As usual, prices decline with the increase of receipts. The sales this week have ranged from 3c.@6c. ₱ lb., live weight—only a few of the best bring 6c. Bobs or kittens (calevs from four to ten days old) are abundant, and are selling at 75c.@$1 50 each. It is a wonder that they sell at all, when all kinds of meat are so abundant....Sheep are in fair supply. The weekly receipts this year run 25 to 30 ₱ cent. above last Spring. The early warm weather has induced farmers to shear earlier than usual, and many of the sheep now brought in are without their fleeces. Sales are mostly by weight, and range at 5c.@6c. ₱ lb live weight. Some prime arrivals, with fleeces on, have sold for 7¾c.....Live hogs come in less freely, and prices are firmer, with a slight advance.

The following figures, carefully compiled from our former reports, and from statistics gathered at all the City yards, including the cattle sold direct to butchers at Bergen, give a comparative view of the past market supplies and show the

TOTAL RECEIPTS OF LIVE STOCK AT ALL THE NEW-YORK CITY MARKETS FOR THE WEEK ENDING APRIL 17.

	Beeves.	Milch Cows.	Veals.	Sheep.	Swine.
This week	4,041	161	1,218	5,104	3,015
Previous week	3,768	155	1,077	4,498	4,222
Same w'k last year	2,917	226	1,382	3,190	4 616
Weekly average of beeves for 1859					3,950
Weekly average of beeves for 1858					3,670
Weekly average of beeves for 1857					3,143

Total number of live animals of all kinds received during the past week at the New-York City yards 13,539. Total number received the previous week, 13,720, being a decrease of 181.

Of the 4,041 fresh bullocks received during this week, 3,497 were taken to the Washington Yards. Forty-fourth-street, 486 were sold at the Bergen yards, at the terminus of the Erie Railroad; 12 were yarded at BROWNING'S; 19 at O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street; and 27 at CHAMBERLAIN'S yards, on Robinson-street. The sales at the Bergen yards are not large for same reason.

Of the 3,479 bullocks yarded at Forty-fourth-street, this week, so far as we could ascertain their origin from owners and salesmen, and from the yard-books, 583 head came from Ohio, 437 from New-York, 134 from Indiana, 1,436 from Illinois, 19 from Pennsylvania, 51 from Michigan, 348 from Iowa, 354 from Missouri, 135 from Kentucky. Illinois contributed nearly half, or more than one-third of all the cattle brought in this week. We have also a comparatively large supply from Missouri and Iowa. It is a matter of no little interest that of 3,497 cattle here this week, whose derivation is given, 702, or more than 20 per cent. of them, came from beyond the Mississippi River; and also that about 3,000 out of 3,500 came from beyond the limits of New-York State. Of the 437 credited to New-York, 367 came from the Brooklyn distilleries, leaving but 70 from the State at large.

The 3,988 beeves yarded at Forty-fourth-street and at Bergen Hill came in by the following routes: Erie Railroad, 1,265; Hudson River Railroad, 1,729; Harlem Railroad, 4; Camden and Amboy Railroad, 172; Hudson River Boats, 446; and on foot, 367.

R. C. MCNEIL, Stock Superintendent of the Erie Railroad, furnishes us with the following report of the number of stock cars over that road during the first three months of this year and last:

	1859.	1860.
Stock cars in January	420	574
Stock cars in February	397	477
Stock cars in March	425	469
Total stock cars	1,272	1,520

Increase this year, 248 cars. Allowing fifteen head to the car, the increase this year is equivalent to 3,720 head, supposing them all to be beeves.

THE CATTLE SALES YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY.

With full yards at Forty-fourth-street, the market opened pretty brisk yesterday morning, and both drovers and brokers were unusually anxious to force the sales, dreading a second day with what appeared to be an over supply of cattle. We have seldom seen such activity displayed, and the result was that about two-thirds of all the cattle offered were sold, but not at pleasing prices to owners. Under the pressure prices were crowded down ½c.@¾c. ₱ lb., with a pretty liberal allowance of weight in favor of the purchaser, and the day wore away and the beeves rapidly diminished in numbers. The more tardy buyers of this morning, seeing a comparatively small show, went in, and holders were encouraged to advance a little upon the rates of the previous day, so that the sales of to-day were actually higher than yesterday, a thing which does not often occur. The yards were emptied a little before nightfall, and all real wants supplied.

Taking the average of the entire transactions of this week's market, yesterday's sales being included in those of to-day, and setting down those of last week for comparison, we have the following:

	To-day.	Last week.
Premium cattle	None.	None.
First quality	9¾c.@10c.	9½c.@10c.
Medium quality	8c. @ 8½c.	8¼c.@ 8¾c.
Poor quality	7c. @ 8c.	7¼c.@ 8c.
Poorest quality	5¾c.@ 6¾c.	6c. @ 7c.
General selling prices	7¾c.@ 9c.	8c. @ 9½c.
Average of all sales	— @ 8c.	8¼c.@ 8¾c.

Very few animals brought over 9¾c., and nice, fat, killing steers could be had in quantity for 9c.....There were several lots of still fed cattle, conspicuous among which were over 350 head from the distilleries of Brooklyn. These were noted for their unevenness, thin flesh, and other points which go to make up scallawag cattle. They brought 6c.@8c. ₱ lb., and were dear meat at these prices. Opposed to these were some really fine lots of Western bullocks....The Albany trade on Monday was very brisk, even after large sales on Sunday. About 1,500 cattle were taken to the Eastern markets, and several lots were bought to be re-sold here. They ranged from 3c. to 5c. ₱ lb., live weight.

The following extracts from our copious notes made of transactions during the day, will give the distant reader some idea of the character of the sales:

PARKER & GURNEY sold 80 head of cattle at Bergen, 64 of which were good or fair Missouri steers, of uneven weight, for A. D. WALLACK, at 9c. upon an average. The balance were 16 Illinois cattle for Mr PRITCHARD, just fair steers, and brought 9c. Also, here, yesterday and to-day, 70 medium Illinois steers and oxen for KENNEY. Rated 7¼ cwt., and brought 8¼c.@9¼c. They were bought in by H. B. JONES, and sold by him to KENNEY.

T. C. EASTMAN sold 74 head of good straight Ohio steers, not very fat, for D. SELSOR. They would dress 7¾ cwt., and brought 9c. Also, in connection with C. W. CONGER, 45 Kentucky and State cattle, good quality, 8¾ cwt., at 9¾c.

HARING, GURNEY & MILLER sold 137 head of cattle, 33 of which were medium to good, 6¾ cwt., Illinois steers, for S. A. JONES, at 9c.@9¾c.; 74 head of fair Illinois cattle, for M. H. PICKERELL, rated 7¼ cwt., at 8¾c.@10c.; and 16 for D. A. RANGER, medium, 6¾ cwt., Illinois steers, at 9c.; and 14 for C. PAINTER, good fat State cattle, at 9c.@9¾c.

Capt. W. J. HUTCHINSON came in with 55 fair Illinois steers and oxen, of 7 cwt., which J. C. HOAG sold at 8¼c. upon an average.

B. BARTRAM, for W. H. ANGELL, 115 very poor oxen and thin steers. They were from the Brooklyn Distillery, rated 6 cwt., and brought $43 ₱ head, or about 7c. ₱ lb.

C. G. TEED, for J. Moss, 64 fairish to good light Ohio steers, rated 7 cwt., and brought 8¾c.@9¼c.

H. MYERS, for W. H. ANGELL, 116 very common cattle from the Brooklyn Distillery, thin, light and poor, at 6c.@7c., and dear eating at that.

J. BRYANT had 32 first-quality Ohio steers, fed by WM. FLEMING, in Pickway County. Home weight 1,700 lbs. gross, and brought, here, 9¼c. The sales run from 9c. to 9¾c., which were low figures for such prime, well-fed cattle.

MEAD & HOLCOMB, for TROTTER & YAZELL, 28 very good Ohio cattle, of 9 cwt., which brought 9¼c. They averaged $86 each. Also, 53 common Indiana steers and oxen for ORR & ALLEN, rated 6¼ cwt., and brought 8c.@8¾c.

WHITE & SON sold 118 Iowa steers for H. R. SMITH & Co., fair quality, and brought 8c.@9¼c. Also, 136 still-fed cattle for W. H. ANGELL, of the Brooklyn distilleries, at 7c.@8c. They were very common.

J. BURDSONG, for J. S. CORBIN, 51 just fair, or rather common Michigan steers and oxen. Rated 7 cwt., and brought $57 each.

C. W. CONGER sold for R. MARQUETTE, 78 prime Illinois steers, of 8¾ cwt., at 9c.@10c. They were A No. 1 cattle.

BENEDICT, VAIL & CLARK sold 96 head of Illinois rough, still-fed cattle for C. P. KING. They would dress 7¼ cwt., and brought 7c.@9c.; also, 49 Illinois cattle for R. V. S. RAMSAY. Rated 7 cwt., and brought 9c. These were still-fed. Also, 15 fair State steers on their own account. Rated 6 cwt., which brought $52 50 each.

S. ULERY, for J. T. ALEXANDER, 77 pretty good Illinois steers, with a few oxen, of say 8¾ cwt., at 8¾c. @9¼c.

MURRAY & GLOVER sold 39 head of 8 cwt. Illinois cattle for J. T. ALEXANDER. Rather coarse, but in fair order, at 9c. Also, 81 good Indiana steers on their own account. Rated 7¼ cwt., and run out at about 9c.

T. BLOOMER, for J. LONGMIRE, 28 head of fair Missouri cattle, rated 7¼ cwt., which brought 9c.@9¼c., or $71 ₱ head.

W. H. HARRIS sold 94 fair Illinois cattle for EDWARDS & PICKERELL. They would dress 7¼ cwt., and brought 8c.@9¼c.

MILCH COWS.

The trade in fresh cows has been very dull for several weeks, and there is no indication of an improvement at present. In fact, this may be called the hardest of a succession of poor markets. Not that there have been such a large number of fresh cows brought in during the week, but because there are many cows now on sale in the City which have been here for weeks awaiting purchasers. Occasionally a dealer makes up a drove, and sends them out upon Long Island, hoping to sell them to farmers and milkmen, but most of them are returned unsold. The sale stables were crowded with cows to-day, and dealers declared it the worst time they had seen for years. Very fair cows can be had for $30@$35; inferior ones are plenty, at $20@$25. Occasionally an animal, fancied by some gentleman, brings $40, and even $45 or $50. We saw some very nice cows which cost $50 in the country, but which the owner was offered $35 for here.

VEAL CALVES.

These come in freely from every direction. Over 1,200 are reported at the market places, while hundreds are sold from boats or taken direct to purchasers. Prices have declined about ¾c. At the chief market-place, (ALLERTON'S,) 950 were on sale for the week, some of which were left undisposed of up to-night. Dealers were unanimous in pronouncing it the hardest market of the season. They could only get 6c. for the best, with very few exceptions. Prices may be quoted at 3c.@6c., with many sold at the former price and 4c. Large numbers are disposed of by the head at not over 2c. ₱ lb. These are little calves of less than a week old, called "kittens" or "bobs," and would only bring 75c.@$1 50 each.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The trade has been very good during the past week, and all the stock has been sold at slightly improved rates. Many of the sheep are now weighed, and sold at 5c.@6c. for sheared sheep, and 6c.@7c., with a prime lot at 7¾c. for wool sheep.

ALLERTON gives 763 sheep for the receipts of the past week. Trade good, and bringing 4½c.@6c., live weight, for sheared sheep.

BROWNING reports the following receipts during the past week, viz.: From New-York, 177, by C. Blood; from New-Jersey, 78 head in sundry small lots; from Ohio, 2,017 brought in, 226 by N. Straub, 940 by W. Myers, 269 by Mayberry & Craig, 167 by J. McElroy, 319 by J. Raule, and 96 by B. L. Wiggins, making a total of 2,272.

J. MCCARTY reports sales of 684 sheep at an average of $5 50 each.

O'BRIEN & MCGRAW give the following lots, with the States they are from, owners, &c., as their past week's receipts: From New-York, 368, by Capt. McGraw; 149, J. Conall; 50, J. Van Alstyne; from Massachusetts, 114, W. Stoddard; 51, W. Dewey; 49, Mr. King; 84, J. R. Lawton; 64, F. M. Olmsted; from New-Jersey, 13, by C. Wills, and 6 by D. McCarty—making a total of 948 head. All but about 100 head were shorn sheep.

The following sets were sold, including some of last week's receipts. 54 sheep, $285 07; 49 sheep, $264 50; 158 sheep, $790; 119 sheep, $613; 34 sheep, $120 51; 51 sheep, $193 20; 39 sheep, $156; 112 sheep, $601 93; 52 sheep, $329 04; 161 sheep, $742 25; 13 sheep, $68 50; 6 sheep, $37 06; making a total of 1,031 sheep, at $5,108, or an average of near $5 each. We saw one lot of good sheared sheep weighed out at 6c., and another lot of fair quality at 5¾c., live weight.

CHAMBERLAIN'S receipts were 1,121 for the week.

SWINE.

Arrivals have been rather light during the past week, and prices have advanced about ¼c. ₱ lb., live weight. All have been sold, and the demand continues good. We noticed one small lot of very fair corn hogs from Illinois, 200 lbs. live, at $6 40. Most of the hogs are now taken to ALLERTON'S Fortieth-street yards. G. W. DOBMAN, Commission Broker at these yards, gives the following quotations:

	Live Weight.	Dead Weight.
Corn Hogs, prime	6¾c @6¾c.	8c. @8¼c.
Corn Hogs, good	6¾c.@6¾c.	8c. @8¼c.
Still Hogs	6c. @6¼c.	7¾c.@7¾c.
Mast Hogs	5¾c.@5¾c.	7¼c.@7¾c.

Market bare. Hogs selling quickly, and prices favoring the seller.

The Horse Market.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

At the beginning of the week there were at the stables in Twenty-fourth-street 929 horses, and at TATTERSALL'S 61.....The demand has been good for first-class horses. Several pairs of fine coach horses have been sold at $800@$1,000. First-class single horses sell more freely than heretofore, at prices ranging from $350@$400. Good saddle horses are in demand. Cart horses are inquired for at $175 @$200 each. Rough horses, in low condition, but sound, suitable for railroad or omnibus purposes, are selling at $110@$130. A few French ponies, suitable for shippers, are obtainable at $80@$100 each. The supply of horses is now better than at any time this season. The sales for the week amount to 387 head, of which there were sold at

Chamberlin's	92	J. Carpenter	18
Post & Nichols	67	Hayman & Israel	12
J. O. Taylor	36	Mapes	9
Whitson & Oakley	31		

The number of horses remaining on hand this evening is 822 head. TATTERSALL sold but seven horses, all at high prices. One pair of chesnut trotting horses brought $2,000; one pair of coach horses, $1,000. The demand is likely to be good for first-class horses. Common stock will not be in much request.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, April 18, 1860.

Commission Sales of Produce for the week ending April 18, 1860, prepared for THE NEW-YORK TIMES by PINNEY & JOHNSON, Produce Commission Merchants, No. 231 Fulton-street. Our quotations are such as merchants and producers *realize who ship their Produce to this market to be sold* on commission.

BUTTER.

The market is not overstocked with good new Butter or prime qualities of old, and our highest quotations have been more easily realized for anything that was fine of either kind; 22c. has been the ruling price for fine new Butter, and 16c. to 18c. for old that was prime. Common qualities are selling at from 10c. to 12c.

New Butter, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Orange County, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Fine half-firkin tubs, fresh, ₱ lb	16	@	18
Fair half-firkin tubs, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Fine State, dairy, firkins, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Fair State Dairy, firkins	11	@	13
Welsh, tubs, fine, ₱ lb	14	@	17
Welsh tubs, fair	11	@	13
Western Reserve, choice, ₱ lb	11	@	12
Ohio, fair to prime, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Illinois and Wisconsin, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Roll Butter, State, ₱ lb	9	@	10

CHEESE.

Good Cheese is scarce and commands our best figures. The market is nearly bare of all kinds.

Fine State, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Fair State, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Fine Ohio, ₱ lb	10¾	@	11
English Dairy, Ohio, ₱ lb	11	@	12½
English Dairy, Goshen, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Pineapple, ₱ lb	14	@	16

EGGS

In consequence of the damage to railroads by recent rains, the receipts have suddenly ceased, and 15c. to 15½c. are offered to-day. We think the advance merely temporary.

FRUITS.

Dried Apples are without animation, and the prospects for improvement are decidedly slim. Dried Peaches are salable at good prices for prime qualities. Other Dried Fruits unchanged. Green Apples are not plenty, and are generally poor.

Dried Apples, State, ₱ lb	5½	@	6
Dried Apples, New Southern, ₱ lb	4½	@	5
Dried Peaches, Southern, peeled, ₱ lb	6	@	14
Dried Peaches, Southern, unpeeled	8	@	9
Dried Blackberries, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	20	@	22
Dried Plums, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Dried Raspberries, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Apples, Greenings, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 50
Apples, Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl	4 00	@	5 00
Apples, Roxbury Russets, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 50
Strawberries, ₱ quart	62½	@	75

SEEDS.

We are glad to notice some movement in seeds. Sales of Clover at 7c.@7½c. for export. Timothy is held at $3 62½@$3 75. Flax, $1 50@$1 55.

BEANS AND PEAS

Are unchanged for prime qualities.

BEANS.

Small Pea, new, ₱ bushel	$1 24	@	—
Medium, new, ₱ bushel	90	@	1 10
Kidney, ₱ bushel	2 00	@	2 25
Marrowfat, ₱ bushel	1 80	@	—
Red, ₱ bushel	—	@	2 50
China, ₱ bushel	1 75	@	—

PEAS.

Canada, ₱ bushel	75	@	80
Canada Green, ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Black-eyed, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 50
Marrowfat, Green, ₱ bushel	1 75	@	—
Marrowfat White, ₱ bushel	—	@	1 80

POULTRY AND GAME

Capons, ₱ lb	20	@	—
Turkeys, dressed, ₱ lb	15	@	17
Fowls, dressed, ₱ lb	14	@	15
Chickens, dressed, ₱ lb	14	@	16
Ducks, dressed, ₱ lb	18	@	20
Geese, fat, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Squabs, ₱ dozen	2 00	@	2 50
Wild Pigeons, ₱ dozen	1 00	@	1 25
Wild Duck, ₱ pair	50	@	1 00
Wood Ducks, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Quail, ₱ dozen	1 25	@	1 50
Canvas-Back Ducks, ₱ pair	2 00	@	2 25
Red-Head Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@	87½
Partridges, ₱ pair	75	@	87
English Snipe, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 50
Wild Geese, each	75	@	1 00
Grouse, ₱ pair	50	@	62½
Teal, per pair	37	@	50
Widgeon	37	@	50
Black Ducks	62	@	75

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@	94
Geese, per pair	—	@	2 00
Ducks, ₱ pair	87½	@	1 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb	15	@	16

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias	45	@	55
Potatoes, Sweet Delaware, ₱ bbl	3 00	@	3 25
Dykeman, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Mercers, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 87½
Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	1 37½	@	1 62½
Junes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Western Reds, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Jersey Whites, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Pink Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 25
Carters, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Buck Eyes, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	1 50
Onions, Red, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 80
Onions, White, ₱ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Onions, Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips, White, ₱ bbl	—	@	75
Turnips, Ruta Baga, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	—
Beets, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	—
Carrots, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Parsnips, ₱ bbl	87	@	1 12
Cabbages, ₱ 100	2 50	@	6 00
Spinach, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	—
Radishes, ₱ 100	2 50	@	4 00
Lettuce, ₱ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Asparagus, ₱ bunch	12	@	40
Rhubarb, ₱ 100	7 00	@	13 00
Sprouts, ₱ bbl	1 25	@	—
Tomatoes, ₱ box	1 00	@	1 25

BEESWAX

Is dull at 35c.@36c.

FAMILY MARKET PRICES CURRENT.

WASHINGTON MARKET, Friday, April 20, 1860.

MEATS.

No important changes have taken place in this line, during the week. The inquiry has been somewhat restricted, by the alarm arising out of the seizure of diseased meat. This circumstance, however, has not affected the trade of the principal dealers, in whom regular customers have confidence.

Beef, sides, ₱ lb	6	@	0
Beef, roasting pieces, ₱ lb	13	@	16
Beef, chuck roast, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Beef, second cut chuck, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Beef, rounds, ₱ lb	9	@	12
Beef, rumps, ₱ lb	10	@	12½
Beef, porter-house steak, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Beef, sirloin steak, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Beef, rump steak, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Beef, corned, ₱ lb	6	@	12
Mutton, carcasses, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Mutton, hind quarters, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Mutton, fore quarters, ₱ lb	9	@	11
Mutton, legs, ₱ lb	11	@	14
Mutton, shoulders, ₱ lb	8	@	11
Mutton, chops, ₱ lb	12	@	14
Lamb, Spring, ₱ quarter	1 12½	@	1 75
Veal, hindquarters, ₱ lb	10	@	13
Veal, forequarters, ₱ lb	7	@	10
Veal cutlets, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Pork, fresh, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Pork, salted, ₱ lb	10½	@	12
Pork, jowls, ₱ lb	10	@	10½
Roasting Pigs, each	1 50	@	2 50
Soup Meats, ₱ lb	5	@	8
Smoked Beef, ₱ lb	12	@	18
Bacon, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Hams, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Shoulders, ₱ lb	13	@	14
Tongues, each	75	@	81
Lard, ₱ lb	12½	@	14
Lard, by the tub, ₱ lb	12	@	13
Sausages, City made, ₱ lb	12	@	—
Tripe, ₱ lb	6	@	—

POULTRY AND GAME.

Dealers report a limited run of custom, with moderate supplies and steady prices.

Chickens, Bucks' Co., ₱ lb	18	@	20
Chickens, Broilers, ₱ pair	1 00	@	1 25
Fowls, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Turkeys, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Geese, each	1 25	@	2 00
Geese, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Ducks, ₱ lb	20	@	25
Pigeons, Squab, ₱ dozen	2 75	@	3 00
Pigeons, stall-fed, ₱ dozen	1 62	@	2 00
Wild Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@	1 25
Red Head Ducks, ₱ pair	75	@	1 12½
Widgeon, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Teal, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Snipe, English, ₱ pair	50	@	62
Partridge, ₱ pair	75	@	87
Quails, ₱ dozen	1 50	@	2 25
Prairie Chickens, ₱ pair	62	@	75

FISH.

Supplies generally equal the requirements of buyers. The changes in prices have been few and unimportant.

Brook Trout, ₱ lb	25	@	31
Codfish, ₱ lb	6	@	—
Pickerel, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Catfish, ₱ lb	6	@	7
Perch, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Eels, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Flounders, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Striped Bass, ₱ lb	—	@	12
Black Bass, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Haddock, ₱ lb	5	@	6
Shad, each	20	@	40
Smelts, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Oysters, ₱ 100	50	@	1 25
Oysters pickled, ₱ 100	1 25	@	1 50
Clams, ₱ 100	25	@	50
Crabs, soft, ₱ doz	1 00	@	1 50
Crabs, hard, ₱ doz	18	@	25
Lobsters, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Salmon, City smoked, ₱ lb	15	@	18
Salmon, pickled, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Codfish, pickled, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Codfish, dry, ₱ lb	4	@	5
Mackerel, pickled, each	8	@	15
Mackerel, smoked, ₱ lb	13	@	—
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	8	@	10
Herring, pickled, ₱ dozen	10	@	12

VEGETABLES.

We notice the usual variety in market, with an average degree of animation in the business, and without any remarkable variations in prices.

Potatoes, old Mercers, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Potatoes, Buckeyes, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 25
Potatoes, Peach Blows, ₱ bbl	1 62½	@	1 87½
Potatoes, Pinkeyes, ₱ bbl	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes, ₱ bushel	62	@	1 00
Potatoes, ₱ half peck	12	@	15
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Potatoes, Sweet, ₱ bushel	1 25	@	1 50
Turnips, ₱ basket	50	@	—
Turnips, ₱ peck	25	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ basket	50	@	—
Parsnips, ₱ doz	15	@	18
Carrots, ₱ basket	—	@	50
Beets, ₱ basket	—	@	50
Onions, ₱ peck	43	@	56
Caobage, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 25
Cabbage, each	8	@	12
Cabbage, red, ₱ dozen	75	@	1 25
Tomatoes, ₱ quart can	25	@	—
Radishes, ₱ dozen bunches	50	@	62
Rhubarb, ₱ bunch	12	@	15
Lettuce, ₱ head	7	@	12
Spinach, ₱ peck	25	@	—
Asparagus, ₱ bunch	37	@	50
Parsley, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Leeks, ₱ bunch	6	@	8
Garlic, ₱ bunch	10	@	12

FRUIT.

Strawberries are obtainable at the confectionaries on Broadway, but are not exhibited in the market. The prices at which they are retailed would not suit the mass of buyers. Of hot-house grapes the same may be said. The supplies of other kinds of Fruit are fair for the season. The demand is rather tame.

Apples, Table, ₱ peck	62	@	75
Apples, Cooking, ₱ peck	50	@	75
Apples, Lady, ₱ peck	1 25	@	1 50
Cranberries, ₱ quart	18	@	22
Hickory Nuts, ₱ quart	9	@	10
Citron, preserved, ₱ lb	25	@	—
Oranges, ₱ dozen	12	@	31
Lemons, ₱ dozen	12	@	18
Cocoanuts, ₱ dozen	50	@	—
Figs, ₱ lb	10	@	—
Turkish Fig Cake, each	10	@	—
Dried Cherries, pitted, ₱ lb	20	@	20
Dates, ₱ lb	—	@	8
Raisins, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Currants, ₱ lb	6	@	8

DAIRY PRODUCE, EGGS AND HONEY.

Trade has been moderately active. Cheese and Eggs have been in most request. The heavy stocks of inferior and common qualities of Butter affect the market very unfavorably for sellers. Honey moves off rather slowly.

Butter, State, ₱ lb	17	@	25
Butter, Ohio, ₱ lb	15	@	20
Butter, roll, ₱ lb	16	@	20
Cheese, ₱ lb	12	@	15
Cheese, English, ₱ lb	18	@	—
Eggs, eight for	12	@	—
Eggs, seventeen for	25	@	—
Eggs, sixty-eight for	1 00	@	—
Honey, White Clover, ₱ lb	28	@	—
Honey, ₱ can	—	@	50
Honey, ₱ bottle	25	@	—

The foregoing report is based on information obtained, to-day, mainly from the following parties: THOS. B. WAY, stand No. 21; PACKER & KNAPP, stands Nos. 289 and 290; J. D. HYSOX, stands Nos. 306 and 307; L. O'BRIEN, stands Nos. 445 and 446; Mrs. CRONIN, stand No. 155; J. EITH; J. CAMERON, stands Nos. 146 and 147.

MISCELLANEOUS.

RUFUS M. BRUNDAGE,
Importer, wholesale and retail dealer,
No. 232 BLEECKER-ST., New-York,
Is selling his large and well selected stock of
White, Gold-band and Decorated
DINNER, TEA AND TOILET SETS, VASES, &c.
GLASSWARE, HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS, CROCKERY, ETC.
BEST QUALITY AT LOWEST PRICES.

YOUR CUSTOM SOLICITED BY
FRANCIS & LOUTREL,
Stationers and Printers, No. 45 Malden-lane.

COAL OIL.
10,000 gallons COAL OIL of very superior quality and color, for sale by DIETZ & CO.,
Lamp Manufacturers, No. 132 William-st.

CAUTION!
SAPONIFIER OR CONCENTRATED LEY,
THE READY FAMILY SOAP MAKER.
Unprincipled parties are passing off on the public a spurious article of Saponifier or Concentrated Ley, branded Concentrated Pot-Ash, Concentrated Ley, &c. The only genuine original and patented article is put up in one-pound iron cans, and manufactured by the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, to be had of all respectable storekeepers. Wholesale trade supplied by LEWIS, JAMES & CO., Agents, Philadelphia.

WANTED FOR THE UNION CLUB OF NEW-YORK.—A clerk and a barkeeper. The clerk must be a good practical accountant. The barkeeper must have some experience in the business in a respectable situation, and write a good hand. No application will be entertained unless supported by the most unquestionable recommendations for capacity and moral character. Applications not answered by Tuesday, the 24th, may be considered as declined. Address EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE, Box No. 42 Post-office.

OLD FILES OF NEWSPAPERS FOR SALE—Eighteen bound volumes of the *Courier and Enquirer*, for years 1836 to 1853, inclusive; one do. for January to October, 1833; four do. New-York *Evening Star*, from No. 6, (October, 1832,) to December, 1835. Address THIRTY-SEVEN, Box No. 144 *Times* Office.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D., BY PARticular request, will repeat his sermon on Sunday Schools, (delivered in New-York and Brooklyn in 1859,) before the Sabbath School Teachers' Association of the Reformed Dutch Church, on SUNDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner 5th-av and 29th-st. A collection will be taken to aid in sustaining the Mission Schools in charge of the Association.

THE SIXTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF the P. E. Church Missionary Society for Seamen in the City and Port of New-York, will be celebrated in St. George's Church, (Stuyvesant-square,) on SUNDAY EVENING, 22d inst. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. The sermon will be preached by Rev Dr. MORTON, of Philadelphia, and a collection made in aid of the Mission.

NORTH DUTCH CHURCH—CORNER OF William and Fulton sts. Divine Service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ A. M., 3½ P. M., and a Prayer Meeting in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath School and Bible Classes at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lectures on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. FRIDAY EVENING—Prayer Meeting at 7½ o'clock. A daily Prayer Meeting from 12 to 1 o'clock. All are invited, and seats will be furnished.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID — SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, situations, by two respectable Protestant girls; one as chambermaid or waitress, and the other as chambermaid and to do plain sewing; is a good considerer; both can be well recommended from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 178 17th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., second door.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a smart, tidy young woman as chambermaid, or as waitress or to do general housework in a small, private family; can produce the best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 245 East 18th-st., in the store, a few doors from 1st-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID—NURSE.—WANTED, by two respectable women, situations; one, a German girl, to go as chambermaid and waiter; the other as wet nurse; have good City references; can be seen for two days at No. 205, corner of Avenue B and 15th-st., first floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a competent chambermaid in a private family; can do up muslins and do plain sewing; no objections to do small, fine washing. The best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 231 6th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—A respectable woman wants a situation in a private family as chambermaid and waitress; best City reference can be given from her last place. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, rear, one block from 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and train sewer, or to do the fine washing and ironing; understands French fluting and doing up fine muslin; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 166 West 19th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young girl, to do chamberwork and assist with the washing and ironing; can do plain sewing and embroidery; no objections to go a short distance in the country; City references given. Can be seen for two days at No. 111 West 39th-st., near 7th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist with children, if required; best of City reference. Call at No. 652 3d av., between 37th and 38th sts., this day.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation as chambermaid and waitress in a private family. The applicant refers to the lady with whom she has been living the past four years. Call at No. 157 West 22d-st. for three days.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a young girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; best of City references. Can be seen at her last place, No 121 Henry-st., Brooklyn, for two days. No objection to the country.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young girl, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; can give good reference. Call at No. 146 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid; best City reference; no objection to go in the country. Call at 294 6th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and plain sewer, or willing to take care of children if required. Can be seen, for two days, at the residence of her employer, No. 75 West 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 108 East 13th-st., second floor, front room.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by an American young woman, the above situation, or as nurse and seamstress; is very useful about the house; is willing to forward the interests of her employer. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation as chambermaid and seamstress; has good City reference. Apply at No. 231 East 13th st., for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUATION as chambermaid, to assist in washing, or in washing and ironing; can give two years' reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 32 East 21st-st.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a young girl from the North of Ireland, as good plain cook; understands baking bread and biscuit, and do all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing if required; has the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen till engaged at No. 60 West 38th-st., near 6th-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A MOST OBLIGING young woman, a situation as good cook, baker of bread and biscuit, and washing and ironing or general housework; is neat and smart about her person and kitchen, as City references show; no objections to the country. Call at No 72 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, this day and Monday.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl, as first-class cook, and understands her business in all its branches; is a good meat and pastry cook and makes bread, biscuit and all kinds of desserts; best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 2½ 6th-st., near the Bowery, for two days.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, BY two respectable Protestant girls, situations one as plain cook, and to assist in the washing; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and plain sewer; have lived three years in their last places; would prefer to go in one house. Call at No. 45 5th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE girl, a situation as good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer, also baker; has good City reference. Call at 4-av., corner of 36th-st., third bell second door from front room. Can be seen for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman a situation as professed cook; can dress all kinds of game, soups, jellies, ices, desserts, pastry, baking, &c. Call at No. 294 6th-av., between 14th and 19th sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A RESpectable girl, as first class cook and understands her business in all its branches; is a good soups, meat and pastry cook and makes bread, biscuits and all kinds of desserts; best City reference from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 141 29th-st., rear building.

AS COOK AND HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable young woman, who is a most excellent cook in all its branches, and will assist with the washing and ironing. Can give the best of City and country reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., up-stairs, back room.

AS COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, SITUations by two girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid; both in one place or separate; both have good City reference. Apply at No. 78 Warren-st., South Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer in a small private family. Best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 124 Clinton-place, 8th st., Room No. 11.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant cook; is willing to go to the country. Is an excellent baker. Good City reference from her last employer. Apply at No 31 spring-st., for two days.

AS HOUSEMAIDS.—TWO YOUNG WOMEN want situations as housemaids in the country; would like to go together; both understand their business, and have good reference. Can be seen at No. 118 Amity st., in the rear.

AS LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION, as first-class laundress, in a private family, by a young woman; has best of City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No 232 East 13th-st., for two days.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a young woman to do fine washing and ironing, and chamberwork; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 129 30th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS NURSE TO EUROPE.—WANTED A SITuation by a most experienced English widow to England; would remain and return if required; accustomed to children and ages; understands dressmaking and children's dresses. Best of City reference from her present employer. Address, for a week, B. W., Post-office, Union-square.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS—OR CHAMbermaid and waitress. A respectable and highly recommended young woman, fully competent for her duties, desires a situation in City or country, in either of the above capacities; would be a desirable person in a large family, as she thoroughly understands the fitting and making of children's dresses. Apply at No. 378 6 h-av., first floor front.

AS NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY AN experienced woman as nurse; is fully competent to take the entire charge of a baby from its birth and bring it up by hand. Has good City reference. Is a good seamstress. Call at No. 1 Depau-place, (Thompson-st.,) second house from Bleecker.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A RESpectable Protestant girl wishes a situation; has good City reference from her last place; none need apply but good families. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 117 East 26th-st., front basement.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation to take care of children and assist in chamberwork, or do plain sewing. Has got the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 489 2d-av, between 30th and 31st sts.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable Protestant, to wait on an invalid or on a child, and make herself generally useful; has the best City references; no objection to travel or to go in the country. Address or call at No. 342 4th-av., between 26th and 26th sts. Can be seen for two days.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as wet nurse; has a good reference. Can be seen at 388 2d-av., first floor, front room.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable woman, a gentleman's place to take care of for the Summer being in the habit of doing so; can give well recommended. Call at No. 234 East 13th-st., third floor, back room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMPEtent seamstress, an engagement by the day or week, understands cutting and making children's clothes, ladies' under-clothes and shirts, with a good knowledge of dress-making. Call or address SEAMSTRESS, No. 325 6th-av.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION WANTED by a competent person as family seamstress and dressmaker. Best of reference given as to character and capacity. Call at No. 123 West 20th-st., second floor, front room.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A RESpectable person a situation to cut and fit children's clothes; would go by the month or week. Can be seen at No 96 West 28th-st. No objection to the country; best City reference.

CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid or laundress; has City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 137 East 26th-st., near 3d-av.

GOOD FEMALE AND MALE FRENCH, German and other servants, at Nos. 8 and 11 Bible-house, 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; also, first-class French and other cooks. French, German and Italian languages spoken. A lady in attendance.

CITY COLLECTIONS.—THE SUBSCRIBER, a resident and well acquainted with the City, and can give good references, would like to engage as house agent or in the collection of City bills, and render promptly all accounts given him; terms reasonable. Address or apply to H. F. TICE, Times Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.
MALES.

AS ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER.—WANTed a situation by a young man in some wholesale house as an assistant bookkeeper; can bring good recommendations from his present employer. Address Box No. 52 Orange Post-office, New-Jersey.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a sober, industrious single man; has no objection to take care of one horse and a cow, if required, and can keep a gentleman's place in good order; has had many years' experience both in City and country, and is willing to make himself generally useful; can produce the best of reference. Address D. S., Box No. 194 Times Office.

AS GARDENER AND FARMER.—WANTED, As a situation as gardener and farmer, by a married man; understands vegetables, fruits and flowers, as farm-manager; also stock; unexceptionable references from families of the highest standing; 20 years' experience. Address J. W., at A. Bridgeman's seed-store, No. 876 Broadway, or Box No. 317 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands the raising of all kinds of vegetables; understands the care and treatment of horses, and keeping a gentleman's place in order; is not afraid of work; has good reference from his last place. Address P. B., Box No. 218 Times Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a married man, Englishman, without children; wife is a first-class laundress; can give satisfactory recommendations. Address H. C., or apply at Smith's seed-store, No. 64 White-st.

AS GARDENER AND GROOM.—WANTED, As situation by a young man as vegetable gardener; is a good groom; good references given. Address T. B. C., Box No 208 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A young man as coachman and groom; no objection to take charge of a small vegetable garden if required, or to make himself generally useful; understands his business in all its branches; can come well recommended from his last place. Address S. N., Box No. 201 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER.—WANTed, by a young man, a situation as gardener or coachman; one who thoroughly understands the business of either; and good reference can be given from the last gentleman whom he lived with for four years. Address W. G., Box No. 207 Times office; or can be seen for three days at No. 281 Pearl st., if not engaged.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—WANTed, a situation by an experienced and trustworthy young man; he is a good coachman and groom; also a first-rate gardener; would make himself generally useful about the place; can milk; and will endeavor to give satisfaction; wages moderate; has good references. Call at No. 275 Bowery.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man, as coachman and groom, who perfectly understands his business, and is a good, steady and careful driver; the best of reference; has no objection to the city or country. Apply to K. J., Box No. 205 Times Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man as coachman, who understands the care of first class horses and carriages, and can give best of reference as to sobriety, willingness ability and faithfulness; will go any distance. Address A. B., Putnam House, corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman and groom by a single man who thoroughly understands his business; has no objection to City or county; reference unexceptionable. Address T. C., Box No. 184 Times Office, for two days.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A YOUNG man with good reference, a situation as coachman; has no objection to the country; will make himself generally useful to the interest of his employer. Call or address to No. 29 Wooster-st., for J. AHERN.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a Protestant young man as coachman, or would assist as gardener. Has the best of reference from his last employer. Address M. WILSON, No 114 10th-av., or Box No. 202 Times office.

AS COACHMAN.—AN ENGLISHMAN, THOroughly competent, with first class reference and the best testimonials, desires a situation. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

AS COACHMAN.—SITUATION WANTED BY a competent man, as coachman; he has the best of City references, and will make himself useful to his employer. Address A B., Box No 200 Times Office.

AS DRIVER OR PORTER.—WANTED, BY A first-ady, sober married man, a situation to drive horse and cart or wagon; is well acquainted with the City; can write a good hand; has good City references; would be willing to make himself generally useful; would assist in the work of a store. Address WM. FITZ, No 154 Forsyth-st.

AS PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A sober, honest, active man, in the prime of life, either as porter in a store, or would engage with a private family or boarding-house to learn to be a waiter; is single; has no objections to the country. Call and or address, for two days, T. LINDSAY, No. 200 West 26th-st.

AS PORTER.—SITUATION WANTED AS PORter in a wholesale store down town; best of City reference will be given. Inquire of M. Morrissey, No. 38 Madison-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by an active and competent young man who perfectly understands his business, and having good City reference; no objection to the country. Address C. S., or can be seen at Corwin's grocery store, No. 260 Broadway, corner 20th-st., for two days.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a young man that perfectly understands his business, and can come well recommended; has no objection to any part of the country. Address W. L., Box No. 207 Times Office, or Godfrey's Union-square Post office.

AS WAITER.—WANTED A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family by an Englishman, a steady single Protestant man understands his business and has favorable City references. Address WAITER care of Book and News store, No. 327 Broadway, near 12th-st.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS waiter in a private family, by a respectable single young man, who thoroughly understands his business, and has good City reference to that effect; no objection to travel. Address A. M., drug-store under Everett House, corner 4th av. and 17th-st.

AS WAITER.—A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN IS desirous of obtaining a situation as waiter in a respectable private family; country preferred. The highest City reference given. Apply at No. 197 East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A Protestant young man, as first-rate waiter, who perfectly understands his business; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at No. 174 4th-av., near 12th-st.

TO LAWYERS.—A YOUNG ATTORNEY, WITH two years' practice, desires a situation as clerk in some good law-office; best of references given. Address J. W., Box No 177 Times Office.

HELP WANTED.

AN AGENT.—WANTED, A GENTLEMAN WHO is favorably known among New-York capitalists, and who has some knowledge of real estate, to take the entire charge of the business of our branch office, No. 1,078 Broadway, elegantly fitted up and furnished, and containing on its books several millions of the most desirable property now in the market either for sale or exchange. None but a prompt, energetic, pushing man of good address and some personal responsibility, need apply. DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine st.

A BUILDER.—WANTED IMMEDIATELY TO contract for the building of two houses on Madison-av., in the immediate vicinity of 37th-st., and on a prominent corner, to be built of the best materials with brown stone front and end; or the lots would be sold with a liberal advance. Apply to C. G. THOMPSON, for one week, No. 85 Nassau-st.

A BOY.—WANTED BY A PHYSICIAN, AN INtelligent Protestant boy, about 16 years of age, for office attendance and waiting. Apply, at 6 P. M., at No. 37 East 12th-st., near Broadway.

A CHAMBERMAID.—A SMART, TIDY GIRL wanted as chambermaid and to wait on the table; must bring the best City references. Apply at No 65 Joralemon-st., between Hicks and Henry sts. Brooklyn.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COOK; ONE WHO is thoroughly understands her business and can bring good City references. Apply, between the hours of 9 and 12, at No. 48 West 25th st., Friday and Saturday.

A COOK.—A GOOD PLAIN COOK, WASHER AND Ironer can call at No 25 South 9th-st., Williamsburgh, in a small private family.

A COOK.—WANTED, A COMPETENT COOK, Washer and ironer to go a few miles in the country. Apply at No 1 Rutgers-place, on Friday, between 10 and 12 o'clock.

A FARMER AND HIS WIFE.—WANTED, A man and his wife, (Protestants,) he as first-rate farmer and gardener, she as good help at general housework, to take care of milk and butter, &c. To suitable persons good wages will be given. Apply to F. HARRIS, No. 85 Nassau-st., 3d story, in the rear.

A GARDENER.—WANTED, A YOUNG MAN TO take charge of a garden and two cows and make himself generally useful. Apply at No. 34 McDougal-st., corner of Prince, early this morning.

A HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, A COMPETENT Protestant woman, to cook and assist with the washing and ironing of a private family. Apply, with good City references, this day, the 20th, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No. 36 Stuyvesant-st.

A LABORING MAN.—WANTED, A LABORing man who would like to go as far as Chicago, can have his passage paid on the Railroads for his services in taking charge of a blooded animal, which will not be attended with much trouble. Address A B. C., Box No. 136 Times Office.

A NURSE.—WANTED AS NURSE, A RESPECTable young woman between 20 and 30 years of age, accustomed to young children, and having good references. Apply in Washington-av., East side, fourth house, South of Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A YOUNG PROTESTANT girl who is accustomed to the care of children, and can sew neatly; may apply between 10 and 2 o'clock at No. 91 5th-av. City references required.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY, a seamstress to work with a dressmaker. Call, today, between 10 and 1 o'clock, at No 6 East 36th-st

A SHIRT-CUTTER.—WANTED, AN EXPErienced shirt-cutter, to take charge of a custom shirt department. Address, with reference, R. M., Box No. 190 Times Office.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE PREPARED to make engagements, to commence on or before the first day of August next, with young men of ability and experience, competent to take leading positions in the various wholesale departments of their house. Apply by letter.

$2 TO $3 A DAY.—LADIES OF GENTEEL APpearance are wanted for a pleasant and respectable employment for the City or in the country; must be intelligent and active. Apply in person at No. 439 Broadway, room No. 5.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH $10 Self tools, so arranged that the inexperienced can use them. Send for my circular before purchasing elsewhere. JOHN MILLIKEN, Lawrence-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
MAX MARETZEK ITALIAN OPERA.
SATURDAY, APRIL 21, AT 1 O'CLOCK,
GRAND MATINEE,
In which
THREE PRIMA DONNAS
WILL APPEAR.
The whole of Donizetti's Grand Opera of
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
FREZZOLINI, WISLER, ERRANI, GASSIER.
To conclude with one act of Verdi's celebrated Opera of NABUCCO.
Madame Fabbri.....as.....Abigail
Conductors.....Richard Mulder and Max Maretzek
Doors open at 12, to commence at 1 o'clock.
Admission, One Dollar to all parts of the house.
No reserved seats.
Tickets for sale at the theatre.
And at the stationery store of Devlin & Hagan, No. 7 Nassau-street and at the following places:
Hall & Son's, 543 Broadway. Gelb & Jackson, 783 Broadway.
Firth & Pond, 547 Broadway. Crown's bookstore corner of Broadway and 4th-st. Regers' music store, No. 827 Broadway. Fisk's music store, No. 213 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Judson & Munger, No. 723 Broadway. Scharfenberg & Luis, No 769 Broadway. Everett House. Metropolitan Hotel. Astor House. Fifth-av Hotel. St. Nicholas Hotel. Union-place Hotel. Brandreth House. And at the office of Our Musical Friend, No. 107 Nassau st.

WINTER GARDEN.
Mr. MARETZEK has the honor to announce for
SATURDAY, April 21,
a special
GRAND MATINEE,
combining an amount of attraction rarely offered at any single performance.
On this occasion the
THREE PRIMA DONNAS,
MADAME FABBRI
MLLE. FREZZOLINI, and
MISS WISLER
will appear.
MLLE. FREZZOLINI
will appear again in her great role of
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
in which, on Wednesday night, refreshed by her long rest, she renewed her early triumphs, and came forth again with all the unworn vigor and brilliancy which won for her so high an European reputation.
In the same Opera
SIGNOR ERRANI,
SIGNOR GASSIER, and
MISS WISLER,
the young American contralto, who achieved so decided a success on Wednesday night, will appear for the second time.
In addition to this attractive representation, received on Wednesday with unbounded expressions of
ENTHUSIASM AND DELIGHT,
the management will afford the admirers of
MADAME FABBRI
an opportunity of seeing this great artist as
AZUCENA,
in one act of Verdi's Opera of
NABUCCO,
most eminently calculated for the display of that
WONDERFUL POWER
and
SURPASSING RICHNESS
of voice and extraordinary
DRAMATIC PICTURE,
which distinguish her beyond any artiste who has appeared since the debut of Grisi.
Admission to all parts of the house
ONE DOLLAR.
No reserved seats
Tickets for sale as advertised above.

WINTER GARDEN.
TO-NIGHT, (SATURDAY,) APRIL 21,
GREAT ATTRACTION FOR
THE BENEFIT
OF
T. B. JOHNSTON.
Miss CHAPMAN will appear for the first time since her return, in the charming extravaganza of
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST,
In which she will sustain the character of Beauty.
After which
THE DELIGHTFUL COLMAN PARLOR OPERA.
After which the farce of
THE LOTTERY TICKET.
Wormwood.....Mr. T. B. Johnston.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Doors open at 7; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
MRS. HOEY'S
BENEFIT
TO-NIGHT (SATURDAY,)
On which occasion will be presented, first time in five years, Morton's splendid Comedy, in 3 acts, called
TOWN AND COUNTRY.
Reuben Glenroy.....Mr. Lester Wallack
Kit Cosey.....Mr Blake
Trot.....Mr. Brougham
Plastic.....Mr. Floyd
Jockey Hawbuck.....Mr. Sloan
Capt. Glenroy.....Mr. Dyott
Rev. Owen Glenroy.....Mr. Mowe
Armstrong.....Mr. Baker
Dwindle.....Mr. Parsloe, Jr.
Boss.....Mr. Levere
Evans.....Mr. Oliver
Robson.....Mr Colwin
Hon Mrs. Glenroy.....Mrs. Hoey
Peachie Somers.....Mrs. Sloan
Mrs Mereen.....Mrs Vernon
Mrs Trot.....Mrs Walcot
Taffline.....Miss Pyne
Goody Hawbuck.....Miss Carman
To conclude with the laughable Farce called
KILL OR CURE.
Mr. Brown.....Mr. Walcot
Mr Mildman.....Mr. Moore
John, ostler.....Mr Sloan
Apothecary.....Mr. Parsloe, Jr.
Mrs. Brown.....Mrs. Walcot
Betty.....Miss Tree
On MONDAY
MR. BROUGHAM'S BENEFIT,
A GREAT BILL!
First time in two years, the Comedy of
THE POOR GENTLEMAN.
To be followed by the very popular two-act Comedy called
A PRETTY PIECE OF BUSINESS.
The pieces will be represented by
ALL THE GREAT ARTISTS OF THE COMPANY.
NOTICE—In consequence of the numerous applications at the Box Office for a repetition of Congreve's great Comedy,
LOVE FOR LOVE,
it will be acted on TUESDAY EVENING, April 24.
On WEDNESDAY,
SECOND TIME THIS SEASON,
With its great cast,
Sheridan's superb Comedy of
THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL.
Box Book now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT,
SATURDAY, April 21,
On which occasion will be produced Morton's fine Comedy in five acts of
TOWN AND COUNTY.
Also,
the Farce of
KILL OR CURE.
All the artists appear.
Box office open, and seats can be secured.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE
TWENTIETH NIGHT
OF
MISS LAURA KEENE and MISS AGNES ROBERTSON
IN
DION BOURCICAULT'S
ENTIRELY NEW IRISH DRAMA
In three acts,
Entitled the
COLLEEN BAWN,
or the
THE BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 7½ o'clock.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager.....J. M. Nixon
NIXON'S EQUESTRIAN TROUPE,
from
ASTLEY'S ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, LONDON.
BRILLIANT EQUESTRIAN
MUSIC.
On SATURDAY, April 21, at 2 o'clock,
BRONZE HORSE.
With the terrific flight in the air of the living horse, mounted by Miss DA VERNON.
To be followed by the feats of
ELLA ZOYARA
and
JAMES ROBINSON,
GAULON BROTHERS.
And all the other great features of this inimitable troupe.
EVENING performances begin at 7½.
On MONDAY EVENING—First appearance in America of Signor SEBASTIAN QUINTANA, the great scene rider.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.
Sole proprietors.....Messrs. G. L. Fox and J. W. Lingard.
SATURDAY EVENING, April 21, 1860
The performances will commence with the drama of
ROBIN HOOD, THE BOLD OUTLAW.
BENICIA BOY.
Concluding with
THE FRISKY COBBLER.

MR. FITZGERALD TASISTRO
will recite from memory Shakespeare's Tragedy of
OTHELLO.
At Goldbeck's Hall, No. 765 Broadway, between 8th and 9th sts.
THIS EVENING,
April 21. Tickets 50 cents each; to be had at the door, and at the offices of the Fifth-av. St. Nicholas and Metropolitan Hotels. To commence at 8 o'clock
N. B.—These plays are condensed so as to bring the performance to a close before 10 o'clock.

COURT OF DEATH.
PEALE'S GREAT PAINTING.
This GREAT MASTERPIECE OF ART is still on exhibition
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
Lower Hall, east side of the large hall, down the left stairs.
LETTER FROM HON. MILLARD FILLMORE.
BUFFALO, June 25, 1847.
GENTLEMEN: Dr. COLTON, having in charge Rembrandt Peale's celebrated painting of the "Court of Death," informs me that he intends visiting your place for exhibition. He has been here some three weeks, and the painting has had numerous visitors. I confess I have been greatly pleased with this splendid specimen of American genius. I cannot doubt that all persons of taste will be glad to have an opportunity of seeing so eminent a work; and I am sure it will give you pleasure to do anything in your power to promote the object which the Doctor has in view.
Respectfully yours,
MILLARD FILLMORE.
To Hon. R. Storer, Hon. W. K. Bond, Hon. J. C. Wright, Cincinnati.
Admission 25 cents. The engravings only $1, with free admission to the Painting. $1 is just one-fifth the usual price for such works.
Open from 9 to 5½, and 7 to 9 P. M. A Key and Description given to each visitor.

THE ORIGINAL GENERAL TOM THUMB.
HOPE CHAPEL, No. 720 Broadway.
Two entertainments each day, from 3 to 5½, and 7½ to 9 o'clock. Doors open half an hour in advance.
On SATURDAY there will be an extra entertainment, commencing at 12 o'clock, for the accommodation of schools and families residing at a distance.
Señor OLIVIERA, the great violinist, Mr. WM. TOMLIN, Baritone, from the Nobility's Concerts, London, and T. SCHREINER, Pianist, accompany the little General at each performance.
ADMISSION.
Day entertainment.....25c Evening entertainment.37½
Children under 10 years.....12c Children under 10 years.10c
Reserved seats, 25 cents.
The General rides daily in his Miniature Carriage from the La Farge to the hall of entertainment.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—PATTI MATINEE.
TO DAY, (Saturday,) April 21, at 1 o'clock, last but one, when will be given Rossini's favorite opera of
GRAND PATTI MATINEE
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
with its star cast.
Miss PATTI.....as.....Rosina
Signor BRIGNOLI.....as.....Almaviva
Signor FERRI.....as.....Figaro
Signor AMODIO.....as.....Basille
Signor SUSINI.....as.....Bartolo
During the concert of the music lesson, Miss PATTI will sing Eckert's celebrated Swiss Song, the popular Scotch ballad, "Coming through the Rye," and at the end of the opera the Adelina waltz, expressly composed for her by Sig Muzio.
Admission.....One Dollar.
No secured seats. Doors open at 12 o'clock.
A great crowd being expected, ladies are particularly requested to buy their tickets in advance. They may be had at all the regular ticket offices, principal music stores and hotels, and in Brooklyn at Frey's and Noble's.
On MONDAY, April 23, at 8, only night of Bellini's grand opera of
I PURITANI,
with its great cast.
Miss PATTI,
BRIGNOLI, FERRI, SUSINI.
The sale of seats commences this morning at the Academy, Mr. Ensting's and Small's, No. 13 Wall-st. Seats may be had in the evening at the door.
In active rehearsal Rossini's greatest opera,
MOSES IN EGYPT,
which will be given for the first time in America.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC!
ALTHOUGH the general attractions of the Museum have never been as numerous and extensive as they are at the present moment, a fresh array of novelties will be introduced from week to week, as he has indefatigable agents employed in every part of Europe (and even in Japan,) to secure and forward to him all objects of extraordinary interest.
TO SPORTSMEN! ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS will be given for a live speckled brook TROUT, uninjured, weighing four pounds and at the rate of $25 per pound for all that it weighs more than four pounds. The trout to be warranted to live one week in a running stream of fresh water. A large price will also be paid for trout weighing three pounds each.
LIBERAL PRICES will be paid for all kinds of curiosities. American wild animals, birds, &c., wanted for the purpose of exchanging with European Zoological Institutions.

SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860,
AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK,
Bencicault's famous Drama, now in the
THIRD SUCCESSIVE WEEK
of its superb performance,
JEANIE DEANS;
Or, THE HEART OF MID-LOTHIAN.
Jeanie Deans.....Miss Emily Mestayer
Effie Deans.....Mrs. J. J. Prior
The remainder of the cast by the rest of the company.
In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock,
The popular Drama, by Mr. Bourcicault entitled
THE WILLOW COPSE.
Luke Fielding by.....Mr. C. W. Clarke
Rose Fielding by.....Miss Emily Mestayer
The rest of the cast by the rest of the company.
In the afternoon and evening, Mons. LA PIERRE, a FRENCH ZOUAVE, will perform.
Undiminished attraction of the
WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT? WHAT IS IT?
IS IT MAN? IS IT MONKEY?
OR IS IT BOTH IN COMBINATION?
These are the questions for the mind and judgment of all who gaze upon the
WHAT IS IT?
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
ENORMOUS GRIZZLY BEAR SAMSON,
LEARNED SEAL, BABY ANACONDAS, SERPENT FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, HAPPY FAMILY, LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURE OF A. W. HICKS, LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURE OF JAGALOW, both on trial for piracy and murder; and LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURE OF JOHN BROWN, of Harper's Ferry notoriety; and THE LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURES OF MANY OTHER CELEBRITIES! may be seen as well as the WHAT IS IT! at all hours, WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE
Admittance to everything, 25 cents; Parquet, 15 cents extra. Children under ten years, 15 cents, and to the Parquet 10 cents extra.
NOTICE TO BOYS.—1,000 Living Mice wanted, for the Baby Anacondas.

A NEW IDEA—WHAT IS IT?
In the immediate neighborhood of the
COOPER INSTITUTE,
Nos. 14 and 16 4th av.,
Will be initiated TO NIGHT, April 21, a new and pleasing feature of recreation, for up town residents, in the shape of a new and beautiful
DRAWING-ROOM,
where vocal and instrumental strains will enchant the ear, and beautiful
PANORAMA'S
rivet and arrest the eye, combining the sister arts of
MUSIC AND PAINTING.
Located on the site of the
"OLD VAUXHALL GARDEN."
Dear to the minds of all Knickerbockers, this revival of FREE ADMISSION Entertainments cannot but be successful.
COME AND SEE.
And welcome all to the "Marble Hall,"
Where the music with delight
Will again install, at old Vauxhall,
Their songs, to charm the night!
REFRESHMENTS
of the choicest kinds, and the best attention for the comfort of visitors.
At MISSION FREE! SO COME AND SEE!
Nos. 14 and 16 4th av.

GRAND ORGAN EXHIBITION
and
CONCERT,
by
GEO. W. MORGAN,
at the
BROADWAY TABERNACLE,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 25, 1860,
In aid of the fund for the erection of the NEW MISSION CHAPEL, under the auspices of the PITTS ASSOCIATION, at the Broadway Tabernacle.
TICKETS, FIFTY CENTS.
Doors open at 7½; Concert commences at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be obtained of the PITTS ASSOCIATION, and the SEXTON of the Tabernacle; also at SCHARFENBERG & LUIS', and WM. HALL & SON'S Music Stores, and at A. M CONKLIN'S Drug-store, corner 6th av. and 34th st.

MASON & THOMAS'
THIRD CLASSICAL SOIREE,
SATURDAY EVENING, April 28,
Chickering's Piano-forte Warerooms, No 491 Broadway.
MME. M. ZAKY has kindly consented to sing upon this occasion. WM. MASON and THEO. THOMAS will be assisted by C. BERGMANN, J. MOSENTHAL, G. MATZKA, M. SCHWARZ.

CHAMBER CONCERT UNION.
SIXTH AND LAST SOIREE
At Goldbeck's Music Hall, No. 765 Broadway,
On TUESDAY, April 24, 1860,
DEBUT OF Miss PAULINE ASCHBERG, Pianist.

BALLOON ASCENSION.
PALACE GARDENS,
AUGUSTUS H. CONNER,
Pupil of
PROF. WISE,
WILL MAKE HIS FIRST ASCENSION
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
April 21, at 4 o'clock.
Admission 25 Cents.

WHITLOCK'S
FREE GALLERY
OF OIL PAINTINGS,
No. 366 CANAL ST.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
AT NIBLO'S SALOON.
Second week of George Christy's great combination piece of WEFFO, THE SENSIBLE MONKEY.
Weffo, the Monkey.....GEO. CHRISTY
Doors open at 7, to commence at 8. Tickets 25 cents. This company will perform at the Athenæum, South Brooklyn, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, April 21, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

INTERNATIONAL ART INSTITUTION—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS—No. 694 Broadway, corner of 4th-st.—New pictures are added monthly to this large gallery, in which the works of the first European artists are exhibited. Open from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE Thirty-fifth Annual Exhibition of the National Academy of Design, consisting of original works by living artists, never before exhibited, is now open for the season at the Galleries in 10th st., near Broadway. Season tickets 50 cents. Single admission 25 cents.
T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary.

FINE ARTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.
No. 548 Broadway.
Crowds are flocking, Day and Evening, to see the Statues of CRAWFORD'S "DANCING JENNY," ANGELINI'S "EVE," Miss LOUISA LANDER'S "EVANGELINE," Miss LOUISA LANDER'S Bust of "HAWTHORNE," BARBEE'S "FISHER GIRL," AKER'S "DEAD PEARL DIVER."

FINE ARTS—AN EXHIBITION,
POWELL'S FULL-LENGTH PORTRAIT OF
WASHINGTON IRVING,
in his Library at Sunnyside,
AT GOUPIL'S GALLERY,
No. 772 Broadway, cor. 9th-st.
Admission 25 cents. M. KNOEDLER.

FINE ARTS—A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER respect

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

TERMINATION OF THE LABORS OF THE POLAR EXPEDITION.—Though by no means the most experienced of navigators, yet during the past fourteen days an expedition, composed of an officer and fifteen men of the Harbor Police, accompanied by seven hearty stevedores, have traveled from pole to pole, overcoming the numerous obstructions that contested almost each foot of their progress, and finally attained, from Bpuytan Duyvel Creek at the north, to the Narrows at the south, a harbor free from shad poles. This consummation was achieved at a late hour yesterday afternoon, with no loss of life, but at the sacrifice of a great deal of property and the expenditure of some money, as is exhibited by the following statistics, which are believed to be reliable:

700 sunken hickory poles, at $8 each	$5,600
Numerous sunken nets, estimated	1,000
Steamboat hire, averaging at $6 per hour, $40 per diem, for 14 days	560
Pay of an officer and 16 police for the same period	560
Pay of 8 stevedores and a carpenter for the same period	224
Tackle and apparatus for raising poles	100
Total	$7,984

In addition to the poles that have been removed by the expedition, 500 more have been taken up by their owners, and the setting of about a similar number has been prohibited. There are scarcely any means of estimating the aggregate value of the fishes that would have been taken had the obstructions remained in the harbor; but as the market value of shad per hundred is $30, and each row of 25 poles yields, it is said, $1,000 a week, during the height of the season, the curious can figure up and form an estimate, satisfactory at least for themselves, of the loss the fishermen have suffered. To-day the Captain of Harbor Police will inspect the whole field of the late operations of his command, and remove any pole that perchance may have been overlooked when its associates were overthrown. The only trophy of the expedition is hickory tree, 88 feet in length and well proportioned, that was brought up from the Narrows by Sergeant BERVOORT,) is to be raised to-morrow with great ceremony by the Whitehall boatmen at their landing, in token of their joy at the destruction of what to them has been a great inconvenience.

THE NEW TIME-BALL.—A HOAX.—Some mischievous wag started the rumor in Wall street, yesterday, that the mysterious ball on the top of the Custom-house would fall, for the first time, at exact noon, as signaled by telegraph from Albany. Accordingly as that hour approached, several hundred gentlemen, who appeared to pride themselves *some* upon the correctness of their time, might have been seen gathering in knots at the various corners, each with his gold repeater in hand, and with both eyes fixed upon the red ball. "What on earth did they paint it red for?" exclaimed a gentleman; "it hurts my eyes so to look at the fiery thing." "So it does mine," responded his elbow neighbor. It ought to be painted *green*, for none but very verdant people will expect to find true time, or anything else true, by looking to the Custom-house. Slowly the hands on the clock of old Trinity recorded the few lingering seconds which told the hour of 12. At last was heard the familiar stroke, and now all eyes were strained to catch the first downward motion of the ball; but there it hung beneath the iron cross-tree as firmly as ever. One—two—three minutes passed, and there hung the ball, while each was busy in his own mind explaining the cause of the strange discrepancy between their own time-pieces and the "true," "magnetic," "astronomical time" from Albany. Finally, at about five minutes past 12, down went the ball, and each gentleman immediately hastened to set his watch accordingly. By this time it became known that the machinery for working the ball was not yet finished, and would not be in working order for two or three days.

A SON OF EX-MARSHAL STILLWELL PROBABLY DROWNED.—On Wednesday afternoon, as HARRISON STILLWELL, a son of Mr. SILAS M. STILLWELL, was rowing across the inlet in the East River near the residence of Mr. ZEREGA, in company with his tutor, the boat capsized, and the two were thrown into the water. Young STILLWELL seized hold of the bottom of the boat, and assured his tutor that he could easily retain his hold if he (the tutor) would swim ashore and get assistance. The tutor reached the shore in a complete state of exhaustion. As soon as he recovered sufficiently, he stated that soon after he left the boat he heard his companion call for help, and that, turning his head, he saw a schooner approach the spot. Boats immediately put out, but searched fruitlessly for any signs of the young man. A fisherman who was in the vicinity corroborates the tutor's story so decisively that it seems not at all improbable that the lad may have been picked up by the schooner in question. Young STILLWELL was dressed in a blue single-breasted frock coat, gray pantaloons with a stripe down the side, and boots. He measures six feet in stature, and is well developed. If drowned, his body will be most likely to drift toward this City. Any information will be thankfully received by his father, S. M. STILLWELL, Throgg's Neck, Westchester County.

OUR MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.—The Medical Schools of this City have begun their Summer term with a decided increase of attendance as compared with that of former years. The Thirteenth-street College, however, has failed to open its halls. It is not yet known what are its prospects for the Summer. At the College of Physicians and Surgeons there are about sixty students. At present, Drs. CONANT and SANDS lecture while the Professors hold their usual clinics. Dr. PARKER lately exhibited an enormous malignant tumor on the face, among numerous other cases. At the University Medical College there are eighty students. Drs. THOMAS and DOUGHTY'S lecture-clinics occur as usual on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Saturdays. Three weeks ago, Dr. VAN BUREN successfully removed a fatty tumor of eight pounds weight from the back of a laborer. Of the prospects of Long Island College it is somewhat too early to form an opinion. It receives much severe criticism as a matter of course. But if a corps of the best men in the country as Professors is an inducement, certainly this, with the clinical advantages of that institution, will attract its share of patronage.

FOR CALIFORNIA—LARGE DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.—Since the withdrawal of the Old Line steamers to California, there has been a gradual increase in the traffic, growing out of the recent reports of extensive new gold and silver mine discoveries, which have reached us from the Pacific by almost every steamer; and, notwithstanding the enhanced price of passage, each steamer now goes crowded almost to suffocation with adventurers. The steamer of the 5th inst. could not take all who applied for passages, and the Company were obliged to stop the sale of tickets by the *North Star*, which sailed yesterday, twenty-four hours before her departure. She probably carried over 1,000 passengers, and a large number, as before, were unable to procure tickets, and will have to wait for the steamer of the 5th of May. To say nothing of the inconvenience and peril to health which this wholesale crowding of steamers involves, in the event of serious disaster to a vessel thus crammed, the destruction of life would necessarily be overwhelming. J. W. RAYMOND, Esq., the President of the North Atlantic Steamship Company, was among the passengers.

PUBLIC PARKS AND FOUNTAINS.—Any very early riser on yesterday morning might have discovered two efficient officials engaged in the direction of a very important and popular duty, viz., that of preparing the fountains in the public squares for such amount of water as the Croton Board, in their discretion, may allow. Dr. ROLLINS, the Water Purveyor, and Mr. WILLIAMS, the Out-door Superintendant, were engaged yesterday in preparing the fountains of Washington Parade Ground and Union-square (which, by the way, is oval) to receive the Spring and Summer allowance of water, which is to delight nurses and children. The beds of the fountains are to be thoroughly cleansed, cemented where necessary, and water let on when the Chief-Engineer of the Department, Mr. CRAVEN, shall certify that there is any to spare for ornamentation beyond the requirements of necessity.

CARELESS BOASTING NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—On Thursday afternoon a stone thrown by a blast from the contractor's work on Eighth-avenue, fell upon the drive of the Central Park, close beside a carriage containing a lady and gentleman, and between them and a gentleman on foot. The most efficient measures are taken to prevent accidents from blasting within the Park, but the contractors in the vicinity, and in the vicinity of Broadway, below the Park, are excessively careless. In this case no flag had been shown, or other warning given in the direction from which the carriage was approaching.

A COMPLIMENTARY NOTICE.—The following preamble and resolution was passed by the New-York Methodist Episcopal Conference, recently in session in this City:

Whereas, We, the members of the New-York Annual Conference, having availed ourselves of the invitation of Mr. G. Q. COLTON, to visit the beautiful painting of "The Court of Death," which is now exhibiting at the Cooper Institute;

Resolved, That we hereby tender our thanks to Mr. COLTON, for his kindness in presenting this invitation, and for the gratification which we have thereby enjoyed.

A true copy from the Journal.

E. GRIFFEN, Secretary.

A FERRY-BOAT TO GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—Mr SKELLGROVE, of Jersey City has contracted for, and will commence the construction on Monday of a propeller 45 feet in length, 11 feet beam, and 4½ feet in depth, to be run between New-York and Governor's Island as a passenger boat. Her cabin will be 25 feet in length, and will accommodate 40 passengers. The engines and boiler are in process of construction at the Delean Iron Works in Jersey City. She is to be completed about the first of June.

THE VACANCY IN THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSION.—Mr. MORRIS H. GRINNELL was elected by the Central Park Commissioners, on Thursday afternoon, to fill the vacancy caused in the Board by the resignation of Mr. CHARLES W. ELIOTT.

Coroners' Inquests.

SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN MURDERED.

A *post-mortem* examination of the body of the unknown man who died at the New-York Hospital on Thursday evening, after having been ejected from a Sixth-avenue railroad car for supposed drunkenness, as published in the TIMES yesterday, has developed the fact that death was the result of violence, and not of apoplexy, as was at first believed. An extensive fracture of the skull, directly over the left ear, was found, and the brain was suffused with blood. Coroner JACKMAN has the matter under investigation, and, to obtain evidence, has postponed the inquest until 1 o'clock to-day. Deceased was apparently 26 years of age, and had on a steel-mixed frock-coat, striped pants, ribbed vest, and black silk neck-tie. A gold breast-pin, with a ruby in the centre set with eight small diamonds, was found in his pocket, and a gold ring on his finger. It is thought the friends of deceased will come forward and identify the body, and the name, "W. H. LYONS," found on the watch-pocket of his pantaloons, may further this object.

FOUND IN THE RIVER.

At 6 o'clock on Thursday evening the body of a man apparently about 52 years of age, that had probably been in the water two months, was found at the foot of Thirty sixth-street, East River. Coroner SCHIRMER held an inquest, but failed to obtain any evidence identifying the deceased. It is supposed, however, from a passport found upon him, that his name was CARL LIEBERECHT LENK, a native of SAXONY.

Police Reports.

CULPABLE CARELESSNESS OF A DRIVER.

Justice BRENNAN yesterday held for examination Edward England, a farmer from Long Island, who is charged with reckless driving. The accused, who was quite intoxicated, it is alleged, turned his wagon quickly around the corner of Grand-street into Broadway, and came in contact with the cart of Bernard Riley, striking the shaft with such force that it broke and pierced the horse's neck, injuring the animal so severely that he will probably die. Officer Marin, of the Fourteenth Precinct, pursued the reckless farmer and captured him, notwithstanding his endeavors to drive off. England, it is said, has lately retired with a competency which he obtained by acting as carrier for the *Herald*. Mr. Riley intends to prosecute for the recovery of the value of the horse.

Fires.

INCENDIARIES ABOUT—A CIGAR-STORE, CANDLE MANUFACTORY AND DWELLING HOUSE BURNED.

The cigar-store of PETER DAUSCH, No. 1 Jackson-street, was discovered in flames at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and as there had been no fire about the premises all day, it is believed that an incendiary entered the place by means of false keys and fired it. Mr. DAUSCH'S family lived in the rear of the store and succeeded in escaping, although in a half suffocated condition. The stock was uninsured, and the loss upon it is estimated at $200. EDWARD KELSCH, cap-maker in the basement, suffered $100 damage by water.....Soon afterwards, the soap and candle manufactory of J. A. STANTHORP, in Thirty-third-street, near Eleventh-avenue, was totally destroyed, together with its contents. The building was very old, and the inflammable nature of the material within it made it an easy prey to the flames. The loss is said to be $5,000, which is covered by insurance. An adjoining tenement house was also injured to the extent of $200, and its frightened inmates, by hurriedly removing their furniture to the street, were sufferers to some extent. Beyond question, the fire was one of design, and it is thought that the incendiaries will be discovered.....At 5 o'clock, A. M., Officer ROURKE, of the Fourteenth Precinct, found the second floor of the house No. 214 Centre-street, owned by a woman named MARKS, on fire. $100 damage was done. Investigation showed that the fire had been kindled in the entry way, and Mrs. MARKS was taken into custody, and held pending an inquiry. A number of females who reside in the house were detained as witnesses.

CITY GOVERNMENT.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

SPECIAL MEETING—THE CITY RAILROADS.

At the special meeting of the Board of Aldermen last evening, the following message was received from acting Mayor PECK:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New-York, April 20, 1860.

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The Charter of the City imposes upon the office of the Mayor duties and obligations that will not bear delay and must be met as they arise.

However gladly I should avoid acting upon questions involving serious conflicts of opinion and perhaps prolonged contests respecting the property of our citizens during the temporary absence of the elected Chief Magistrate of the City, I cannot permit any personal convenience or delicacy either to prevent or postpone the discharge of a duty that concerns the integrity of the corporate rights of the City as well as the interests of its whole population.

The Legislature of this State has adjourned after a session that will long be memorable in the history of the State, after acts the fruits of which have not yet begun to appear, and which have fixed upon that body the sullen and scrutinizing attention of the people of the whole State.

I shall not particularly allude to efforts, the success of which was narrowly escaped, to lay upon the traffic and transportation through the State tolls and imposts that would be seriously felt by every family in this City, amounting to a tax upon the daily food of its population, nor to the enormously increased general direct taxes that are to be laid upon the property of the State which must disproportionately rest upon the property of this City, nor to those unwise and unnecessary interferences of the State authorities in questions purely local, affecting this City alone, and about which its people may be presumed to be best informed, such as the location of a City Hall, and other acts of this character.

A delay of a few days in your action upon such of this particular class of questions as are within the scope and range of your authority, may not result in any injury to the interests of the City. They will. I am sure, meet your attention as soon as the terms of this improvident legislation can reach you from the State Capital.

There have, however, been acts passed by the Legislature involving the rights of the Corporation of the City of New-York, imperilling, if not confiscating its property, as well as the rights and property of its citizens. I allude more particularly to the various City Railway acts, and to that concerning the West Washington Market property.

I should justly be deemed recreant to duty were I to fail promptly to call your attention to the provisions of these various enactments.

It is no part of my intention to engage in any merely party declamation upon this unwarrantable and unprecedented legislation. It is not, in my judgment, the proper duty of the Chief Magistrate of this City, whether temporary or otherwise, to use the high position of Mayor of New-York for personal or party purposes. I charge no person or party, but deal with these acts, the text of which I have not in all instances yet found time and opportunity thoroughly to examine, as the acts of the constituted authorities of the State, some of them doubtless passed in ignorance of the rights of the City under its ancient Charter.

Impressed with the magnitude of the interests involved, and conscious of the extent of the supposed bitterness of feeling existing in the whole community, in a spirit of calm determination rising above all party influences, I respectfully urge your honorable body to avail itself of all the means provided by the Constitution and the laws in the presentation of a steady and determined resistance to these unconstitutional enactments, that contemplate a systematic pillage of the property of our fellow-citizens, passed, as they were, in the Legislature, in spite of the earnest protest of the Executive of the State—in the face of united condemnation of the Press of the City, and against the general sentiment of an outraged community.

In my capacity of President of the Board of Aldermen, I have convened the Board, under a sense of duty that I cannot escape respecting these acts; and I respectfully recommend to your honorable body to take with promptness such measures as shall, in its judgment, be adequate to frustrate the unjust designs, already impending, to gain a technical advantage in carrying these enormous schemes of private speculation, at the expense of the interests of the public.

WM. J. PECK, Acting Mayor.

As soon as read, the message was sent to the Board of Councilmen.

The following resolution was presented by Alderman BOOLE, and adopted:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby authorized and directed immediately to take all proper necessary legal measures to restrain and prevent the use or occupation of any street, public place or highway, in the City of New-York, by any person or persons, company or companies, corporation or corporations, claiming by any act or acts of the Legislature of this State, at its recent or any previous session, the right, exclusive or otherwise, of laying rails and running cars thereon, in any such street, public place or highway, in the said City of New-York, without the consent of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City being first had and obtained.

The Board then adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

A PRACTICAL JOKE—HOW A COUNCILMAN WAS "SOLD"—CONCURRENCE WITH THE ALDERMEN IN OPPOSING THE NEW CITY RAILROAD LAWS.

A special meeting of the Board of Councilmen was suddenly called last evening, to the great astonishment, not only of the outsiders, but also of many of the members, and the secrecy preserved concerning the purpose of the meeting was equal to the mystery of the antecedents of BARNUM'S "What is it?" A few waggish members availed themselves of this state of anxiety to perpetrate one of the most egregious "sells" known since the famed search after FRANK MCLAUGHLIN, of California, who, it will be recollected, was represented as having an inestimable amount of gold for everybody whom the wags could succeed in sending in search of him. The sell consisted this time in the circulation of a report that the Common Council intended to bestow their salaries, just alloted to them by the Legislature, to the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Fire Department. All the Councilmen present but one got wind of the joke, and enjoyed hugely the chagrin of the City Father who innocently believed that there was a serious intent to thus charitably dispose of his salary. He counted noses among the members to see whether the measure would pass. He tried to get away, so as to leave the Board without a quorum, but the Sergeant-at-Arms was sent after him. He vowed he "wouldn't be robbed," he "would test the matter in the courts," "they never should get his money without his consent," he "would give them a hard tug for it." His brother members led him on, by debating the legality of the plan before him, and finally capped the climax by considering a resolution while the Board was waiting for a message from the Aldermen. They moved to refer it to various committees, including the one of which the victimized member was chairman, and worked him up to a pitch of excitement which may be imagined when it is remembered that he supposed he had the sum of $1,200 at stake. The poor fellow was, however, finally relieved by the arrival of papers from the Board of Aldermen, which gave the Councilmen something to do, and the bogus charitable resolution was withdrawn.

The message of Acting-Mayor PECK, and the resolution of Alderman BOOLE, as given in our report of the proceedings of the Aldermen, was then brought in.

The resolution of Alderman BOOLE was concurred in by the Councilmen, without a dissenting voice. So that so far as the City Government can, it has committed itself to the policy of contesting the legality of the famous gridiron railroads.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

RESIGNATIONS—PROPOSED REFORMS—THE NEW SUNDAY LAW—GOOD NEWS FOR THE TAILORS.

The Police Commissioners, Messrs. BOWEN, BERGEN and PILSBURY, met yesterday in secret session. The resignations of Thomas Hines, of the Fifth Precinct, E. W. Higgins and B. C. Nodine of the Fourth were received, together with that of James M. Munson, of Brooklyn.

The Broadway squad was made a separate command, under charge of a Sergeant to be appointed by Mr. BOWEN.

Mr. BOWEN called attention to the new law with reference to Sunday amusements. The law provides as follows:

SECTION 1. It shall not be lawful to exhibit, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, to the public, in any building, garden, grounds, concert-room or other room or place within the City and County of New-York, any interlude, tragedy, comedy, opera, ballet, play, farce, negro minstrelsy, negro or other dancing, or any other entertainment of the stage, or any part or parts therein, or any equestrian, circus or dramatic performance, or any performance of jugglers, scrobats or rope dancing.

SEC. 2. Any person offending against the provisions of this law, *and every person aiding in such exhibition, by advertisement or otherwise*, and every owner or lessee of any building, part of a building, ground, garden or concert-room, or other room or place, who shall lease or let out the same for the purpose of any such exhibition or performance, or assent that the same be used for any such purpose, if the same shall be used for such purpose, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the punishment therefor, provided by law, shall be subjected to a penalty of $500, which penalty the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents, in said City, are hereby authorized, in the name of the people of this State, to prosecute, sue for, and recover for the use of said Society, in addition to which every such exhibition or performance shall of itself forfeit, vacate and annul, and render void and of no effect, any license which shall have been previously obtained by any manager, proprietor, owner or lessee, consenting to, causing or allowing, or letting any part of a building for the purpose of such exhibition and performance.

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect immediately.

It was decided that copies of the law should be circulated in the Sixth, Tenth, Fourteenth, Fourth and other Wards where such amusements are common.

Some conversation was had with regard to the retired list provided for in the 67th section of the new law, but no action was taken.

Inspector CARPENTER was busily engaged, yesterday, paying off the steamboat, court and other special squads under his immediate supervision.

It having been noticed that some of the members of the Police force are in the habit of wearing rather seedy uniforms, the squads, after drill for several days, have been reviewed at headquarters, and some of the men directed to equip themselves with new clothing. This is good news for the tailors, and bad for Policemen with large families, who are anxious to economize in the matter of clothes.

Much anxiety is evinced at head-quarters with regard to the appointments which it is rumored the new Board is about to make. It is expected that some changes in discipline may possibly affect certain gentlemen whose heaviest work has heretofore been to carry home their salaries.

OFFICE OF STREET COMMISSIONER.

OPENING OF NEW CONTRACTS.

The Comptroller managed yesterday to escape the vigilance of the office-seekers and made his appearance at the office of the Street Commissioner at 12½ o'clock, in time to be present at the opening of contracts advertised for that day and hour. The following is the list of successful bidders, one bid having been set aside for future action, the high contracting parties being unable to determine within the fraction of ten cents to whom the contract should be awarded.

The fitting and resetting curb and gutter, and flagging Ninth-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Forty-fifth-street—five bids, awarded to Thomas A. Dunn; surety, $3,000.

Repairing Pier No. 36, North River—eight bids, awarded to Moody Cummings, at $4,700, with surety in $3,000.

Alteration and addition to house No. 130 Amity-street, for use of Rose Company No. 38, awarded to Watson & Haw, at $3,150; surety in $1,500.

Rebuilding Pier No. 54, foot of Perry-street, North River, awarded to Bernard Kelly, at $4,236, with surety in $4,000.

Flagging and re-flagging sidewalks east side of Broadway, from Fortieth to Forty-fifth streets, and Forty-second and Forty-third streets, between 8th and 9th avenues, awarded to Wm. Baird, at $1,184 61; surety in $1,500.

Repairing Pier No. 53, foot of Charles-street, awarded to Bernard Kelly, at $5,045, with surety in $6,000.

Repairing bulkhead on the line of Hammond-street, awarded to William A. Wilson, at $1,343, with surety in $2,000.

Repairing Pier No. 2 North River, awarded to Andrew Clarke, at $4,702, with surety in $4,000.

Setting and resetting curb and gutter stone, and flagging Ninth-avenue from Fort-fifth to Fifty-third-street, awarded to Thomas A. Dunn, with surety in $3,000.

PUBLIC CHARITIES.

NO COMMISSIONERS YET APPOINTED.

Great was the rush yesterday at the residence and office of the Comptroller, to whom is assigned the delicate and responsible duty of appointing four Commissioners of the Almshouse to take the place of the retired and retiring "ten." Mr. HAWES, whose life is not insured, and who is the father of a family, wisely determined that the better part of valor was discretion, and so far as was possible, kept aloof from the crowds of friends who waited upon him. We announce by his authority that the appointments for these two-year offices will not be officially promulgated until to-day; therefore, expectants as well as betters must await his adjudication.

Serenade to Col. F. W. Lander.

HIS OPINION ON THE DUEL WHICH DID NOT TAKE PLACE—THE OVERLAND WAGON-ROAD.

Col. F. W. LANDER, who has achieved extensive notoriety as the second of Hon. J. F. POTTER in the duel which did not take place between that gentleman and Mr. PRYOR, left yesterday for California by the steamer *North Star*. As was suggested in the TIMES of Thursday morning, some of Col. LANDER'S friends paid him the compliment of a serenade late on the evening of that day at the Metropolitan Hotel, where he stopped during his brief sojourn in the City. DODWORTH'S Band furnished the music, which proved sufficiently attractive to draw quite a crowd to the front of the building. Repeated calls were made for Col. LANDER, and finally that gentleman stepped upon the balcony, amid hearty cheers, and spoke as follows:

Out of the great heart of this City, the centre of the intellect, the enterprise, and the energy of the country, springs that impulse which has brought yo here to-night. When we think of all that has been done and is now doing in this metropolis to-night, this simple ovation seems to be a slight thing. The Press, teeming with the news of the day, is being made ready for the departure of the California steamer—that golden California, towards which lay footsteps are now directed. In a thousand ways, in this great metropolis, human intellect is directing human destiny, within these small hours of night. Feeling that here even the stones speak, for the crash of vehicles is hardly silent upon Broadway, I am inspired to thank you for this compliment and this ovation. Gentlemen, what is it for? Why is it, at this late hour of the night you call me forth with such strains of music as would have charmed in the olden days? [Cheers.]

Is it that I have endeavored to do my humble duty as an explorer of the Rocky Mountain passes? No, gentlemen, that is impossible. Our nation is a nation of explorers. There is not a fastness of the Sierra Nevadas that has not been tracked by the hardy miner, and the bones of American explorers are bleaching all along the Pacific slope. It is not as the explorer that you welcome me here to-night. Perhaps, gentlemen, it is my services in connection with the Pacific Railroad explorations—the fact that I have given time, money, earnest professional labor, without recompense, for the grand object of an overland communication. Or, perhaps, gentlemen, it is because I have built your overland wagon-road, and brought home some money to the Government which intrusted me with the supervision of it. It may be only that social friends—men whom I respect and admire, and meet as more than mere acquaintances, have greeted me with this compliment; or, can it possibly be, gentlemen, that you tender me the ovation to-night simply because I have served a friend? [Cheers.] A true and noble gentleman—[A voice, "Three cheers for POTTER"—as emphatically honorable and honest as any man upon the continent. Can this be because I have served a friend who called upon me in a strange city, far from his own home—who, differing from me in politics (for I believe I am as rank a Democrat as you can find)—[cheers]—placed himself in my hands for life or death? Can it be that you tender me a compliment for this? Would any of you have betrayed such a trust? ["No, no."] Would any of you have refused to tender his life, and more than his life—his sacred honor—in such a cause? [Cheers.] If you would, gentlemen, you are not the New-Yorkers that I have been in the habit of meeting. [Cheers.] I myself have known what it is to need a friend. I remember once to have crossed the whole American continent with five men, for I had not the means to hire more. Out of those five men I am the only survivor; hardship and deprivation killed the rest. The trip was taken to survey that Pacific Railroad route, since adopted by the Convention of the Pacific States and Territories, and favorably reported as the choice of the Railroad Committee of the United States House of Representatives. I mean the Northern route, so called. When I came to Washington with the report of this survey, made at my own expense, I was without a friend. I made a few—so few that I can enumerate them now: First, Hon. JO. LANE, of Oregon, who bids fair to be the candidate of the Democratic Convention at Charleston. [Cheers.] Second, THOMAS H. BENTON, who is now at peace beneath the sod of Missouri. Third, DAN. MCDOUGAL, of California, alive and awake to the interest of his noble State. Fourth, CHAS. W. UPHAM, of Massachusetts. Gentlemen, if you could only know what I passed through in that terrible year in Washington which preceded the publication of my report to Congress, you would never compliment me for seeming a friend, although it was at the risk of life. [Cheers.] You are of the great body of the people. Here, in this great mart of the nation, you send forth to the channels of traffic throughout the world the fruits of your industry and your prosperity. Long may this great City exemplify by its purpose the vigor and the energy and the earnestness of the American public, and, moving from East to West, still go on the old battle with the wilderness—the blow that breaks the soil and perforates the mountain. Labor rising in the dignity of achievement, its own proof of its own right to be heard in the councils of nations. But, gentlemen, I am wearing away the night in idle talk. It is the time for rest after the cares of the day. I am to leave you to morrow, perhaps never to return. Let me thank you once more before we part for the compliment; it will be the incentive to future exertion, and I, if needed, ought to keep myself sustained; this would be sufficient. Citizens of New-York, I trust that I may yet look you in the face again with the consciousness of duty done. So let us stand steadfastly in the present and gaze into the future; yet claim, as my friend POTTER only claims, a clear, a pure and a decided record. Vain as the assertion may seem, let mine live in my acts.

Hearty cheers followed Col. LANDER as he retired from the balcony. Subsequently a number of his friends partook with him of a bounteous repast, provided by the Messrs. LELAND.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERATIC.—Owing to the indisposition of Signor MACCAFERRI, there was no performance at the Academy of Music last evening. There will be a matinée to-day, when the "Barbiere" will be played with PATTI, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI and FERRI.

At the Winter Garden we had the first of Mr. MARETZEK'S promised series of German operas. For a wonder it was not "Martha,"—acceptable as that agreeable production would be with the distribution which can be bestowed on it at this house. Instead of this usual opening and ending opera of an average German season, we had FLOTOW'S earlier work of "Stradella"—a work so spirited and refreshing that it is really remarkable it has not obtained greater attention at the hands of our music-loving public. The truth with regard to this and innumerable other works of the German school is simply that we seldom have a company which can give them a worthy interpretation. In themselves they are not pretentious; the resources of an average company are sufficient for their performance, but in New-York we rarely *have* an average company which can sing in any language save the Italian. It happens at this moment that Mr. MARETZEK has not merely an average, but an exceedingly superior company of artists, who can sing German, and are natives and to the manner born. Without exaggeration, it may fairly be said that our Teutonic brethren have now an opportunity of hearing the operas of their country in a way which has never been vouchsafed to them before. The leading artists are excellent by the Italian standard—the only one accepted here—and receive adequate support from an orchestra which cannot be excelled in the City, and a chorus equally good. The performance of "Stradella" last night was, in some respects, a test of these combined excellencies, although from its light French character it did not even begin to draw forth the real dramatic capabilities of the superb artists under Mr. MAX MARETZEK'S direction. Still, in its vivacious way it was an indication of what may be done with a new *repertoire*, when undertaken with abundant resources. A more crowded or pleased audience has never been seen within the graceful walls of the Winter Garden.

The part of *Leonore* was taken by Mme. FABBRI, whose *repertoire* appears to cover the wildest musical area. Heretofore we have seen her only in parts of a purely dramatic character—demanding vastness of voice and practical knowledge of the business of the stage. In this opera her success was to be obtained by other means. The music rarely rises to dignity and never to passion. It is written in the style of the French composers, and possesses elegance, rather than force; prettinesses abound, but situations, where a great artist can abandon herself to the force of her dramatic genius, are entirely absent. In view of these facts, we were both astonished and delighted at the easy grace with which its fluencies were interpreted by the lady in question. As a simple token of what she can do in an entirely opposite school to that in which her success has been made, her performance was thoroughly delightful, and it properly obtained abundant applause.

Signor STIGELLI appeared to be laboring under a cold, but sang the music of *Alessandro Stradella* with fine force and effect. It is no compliment to the gentleman to say that it was never so well sung in this City. The remaining parts, by QUINT, WEINLICH and MULLER, were attended to conscientiously, and the orchestra, under ANSCHUTZ, was all that could be desired. The performance gave the greatest satisfaction, and will doubtless bear several repetitions.

There will be a grand *matinée* here to-day, in which three prima donnas will appear. The whole of "Lucrezia Borgia," and an act from VERDI'S "Nabucco," will be performed.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Mrs. HOEY will take her benefit to-night. The pieces selected for the occasion are MORTON'S comedy of "Town and Country," and the celebrated farce of "Kill or Cure." All the artists of Mr. WALLACK'S company assist in these pieces, which is equivalent to saying that they will be rendered in the best possible manner. When Mrs. HOEY takes a benefit it is, we believe, regarded by the public as an opportunity for indulging in a personal and private gratification, as well as an evening's entertainment. Of the hosts who visit places of amusement in this City, there is not one who can take exception to the fidelity and excellence of this lady. In all that falls to her share she is conscientious and admirable. Recalling our impressions of the past season we cannot find one that reflects in any way on the merits of this sterling actress. In everything that she has undertaken, and her name has never disappeared from the bills, she has won not only the spontaneous approbation of the public, but the more tardy applause of the Press. On an occasion like the present, the services of a good and faithful servant should be recognized. We say these things not because there is a doubt on the subject, but simply because it is an honest journalistic duty to do so.

MASON AND THOMAS' SOIREE.—The third entertainment of this extremely interesting series will take place to-night at CHICKERING'S Piano-forte Rooms, No. 694 Broadway. The programme contains many novelties, and Madame MOZART will attend to its vocal department.

WINTER GARDEN.—Mr. T. B. JOHNSTON, a valuable member of last season's company, will take his benefit here to-night. Mr. JOHNSTON has lately been very seriously indisposed, and needs a kindly response on this occasion.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—BOURCICAULT'S drama of "Jeannie Deans" is still the attraction here. It will be played this evening; in the afternoon a variety of entertainments suitable for families and children. Mr. BARNUM'S announcements in another column are full of interest.

HOPE CHAPEL.—HAMBURJER, a wizard who is both royal and great, gives two entertainments here to-day.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.—This inimitable company of Ethioplans will give a *matinée* in the Atheneum, Brooklyn, to-day, commencing at 2½ o'clock. The lovers of music and Southern drollery should not neglect the opportunity.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—We have so recently discussed the merits of the latest novelty here—the "Bronze Horse"—that it is only necessary to say it will be repeated until further notice. There will be a *matinée* to-day for the benefit of the young folk. On Monday Signor QUINLIANA, an equestrian from the London establishments, makes his *début*.

THE FLORENCES.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE are now in the City stopping at their private residence in East Broadway. Their last tour was a very protracted one, occupying over seven months. They appear early in June for the Summer season, under Mr. WALLACK'S management.

READINGS.—Mr. TASISTRO gives another of his remarkable and very attractive recitations of Shakespeare, this evening, at Goldbeck Hall, in Broadway. We have already spoken of these rehearsals as among the most striking performances we have ever had in this City. They will appear still more surprising when it is known that in consequence of an affection of his eyesight, Mr. TASISTRO is unable to read the text which he has so perfectly committed to memory.

DR. ACHILLI.—The Florence correspondence of the Newark *Advertiser* has the following concerning a person who has succeeded in attracting considerable attention in this country:

It is apropos to mention that the wife and children of Dr. ACHILLI, another apostate from the Roman Church, who has conciliated Protestant feeling both in England and the United States, are here in a perfectly destitute condition, living on the alms of our countrymen. He shipped them at New-York last year, under a specious pretext, with the promise to supply their wants monthly by bill of exchange; since which, the only intelligence they have had of him was through the newspaper report of his having another woman and child in an institution of New-Jersey. Measures have been taken to call him to account.

MARRIED.

HALLAHAN—GILMORE.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, April 18, at St. Lawrence Church, by Rev. Walter J. Quarter, MICHAEL HALLAHAN, of Harlem, to MARCELLA T., youngest daughter of Francis Gilmore, Esq., of Yorkville.

WAGNER—WOOD.—In Philadelphia, on Thursday, April 19, by Rev. Wm. Suddards, JOHN WAGNER to SALLIE A., youngest daughter of the late Joseph P. Wood.

DIED.

DU BOIS.—In this City, on Thursday morning, April 19, after a short illness, ELIZABETH CHAMBERS, wife of the late Wm. Du Bois, in the 69th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, Chas. N. and Frederic A. Du Bois, and of her sons in-law, C. C. Merchant and William E. Haws, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 197 East 32d-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

WAKEMAN.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, JOHN, eldest son of John and Caroline Wakeman, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, No. 558 Broome-st., on Saturday, April 21, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

COLES.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, THOMAS COLES, in the 77th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, of his sons, Caleb F., Thomas L., and Theo. A., and of his sons-in-law, Robert M. Field, Rev. M. H. Wellman, Dr. Cyrus Weeks, and Wm. E. Griffith, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 77 Orchard-st., on Sunday, April 22, at 2 o'clock P. M.

CLARK.—In this City, on Wednesday evening, April 18, JAMES CLARK in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 47 Sheriff-st., on Saturday, April 21, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

HART.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, MARY KEMPER, wife of John Hart, M. D.

The funeral will take place, at St. Paul's Chapel, on Sunday, April 22, at 3½ o'clock P. M. The relatives are respectfully invited to attend.

DYE.—In this City, on Friday, April 20, of scarlet fever, MARY MAGDALENA, daughter of Clarkson and Margaret Dye, aged 12 years and 7 months.

Her funeral will take place from No. 677 6th av., on Sunday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

COLLIN.—In this City, on Friday, April 20, after a short but severe illness, of scarlet fever, GENEVIEVE, infant and only daughter of Edward W. and Mary C. Collin.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 457 4th-st., on Sunday afternoon, April 22, at 2 o'clock.

BORROWE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, WILLIAM BORROWE, in the 52d year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Mr. James Barrow, are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Saturday,) the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely, at St. George's Church, East 16th-st., without further invitation.

BUSH.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, HUBBARD N. BUSH, aged 69 years, 1 month and 4 days.

His remains will be removed to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

MOORE.—In this City, on Thursday, April 19, JARED LOT, son of George E. and Louise Moore, a

Supplement to The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, APRIL 21, 1860.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Remonstrance of a Southern Man Against Northern Injustice.

ATHENS, Ga., Saturday, March 24, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I have been but a short time a subscriber to your paper. I became so under the impression that it was strictly independent in politics, and consequently fair and just to all portions of the country. I have read its editorials carefully since they have reached me, and I confess that my mind has wavered between two opinions. At one time believing that you were truly and honestly endeavoring to follow that strictly middle course—most apt to be near the truth, and most just to every part of our great Union—at other times almost constrained to conclude that yours was a mere Republican sheet in disguise; more dangerous, because so plausible. The former and more charitable opinion now predominates in my mind. Otherwise you would not be troupled with this communication.

Assuming then that you honestly desire to perpetuate our Union—that you really wish to do no injustice to any of its component States or people, and that as an honest man you will be thankful for any light by which you may correct errors and avoid misrepresentation, I write to you.

You are sadly deceived as to the course pursued at the South towards unoffending Northern citizens traveling or residing therein. You speak of us as less observant of all the laws of justice and hospitality than the Camanche Indians or the African tribes visited by MUNGO PARK. You seem to labor under the impression that, to be born at or hail from the North, is sufficient cause at the South to justify mob law or lynch executions Now, assuming you to be honest, I wish to correct you. *Nothing could be further from the truth,*—and the thousands and hundreds of thousands of Northern men residing and growing rich among us—received into our homes and hearts every day—ought to be proof enough to convince you. To oppose this evidence what have you? The lying tales of a set of "would-be martyrs"—the newspaper accounts of the outbreak of popular feelings when some disguised Abolitionist is discovered tampering with our slaves. And upon this evidence you are willing to charge the entire South with a total disregard to all justice and hospitality. You may refer me to an instance or more where the utterance of Abolition sentiments has been the sole justification for the expulsion of some citizen. Admitting this to be true, does it justify your accusation?

From your own Police columns I could refer you to the records of most debasing and horrid crimes committed in your great City. What would you think of me if, on such a basis, I was to charge all your women with lewdness and drunkenness, and your men with forgery and murder? But you may say the Courts will not interfere in the South, and *there* is a difference. Let us look at it a moment. Suppose I was to go to Lynn, or Natick, or Haverhill, or even to New-York, *at this time*, and collecting the "strikers" together—or else privately to each—I was to counsel them *to burn the factories and shops, to murder the bosses*, and *ravish their wives and daughters*, and as an inducement, promise them that I, and the whole South, would receive them with open arms, give them money and homes, and all they could wish. And then suppose *I was caught in the act* of thus advising arson, murder, and rape—would you, could you, blame those people for hanging me to the nearest lamp-post? Would you not help yourself? Don't speak too hastily. You have never felt yourself thus invaded by demons, and can't tell how you would feel.

But that is not the case, you will say, of a man who merely expresses Abolition sentiments. Stop a minute, my friend. Suppose you *knew* that New-York City was filled with such men as I have described, and on some morning you found a man in your Park, opposite your buildings, publicly proclaiming *that these things were right*—would you go back to your sanctum to write a homily on "Freedom of speech?"—or would you not rather conclude *that this was one of the scamps* who was inciting your *labor* to burn and kill your *capital*, and hence promptly advise him that he had better go South, where such sentiments found a response? Now, Sir, *that is all that has been done at the South.* We are perfectly aware that there are in our midst men who are all the time stirring up our slaves to the very crimes I have mentioned above, and hence when our excitable people find a fellow preaching the doctrines, they take steps to send him away. But how? To the next town, to go to work there? No; but with such a farewell salutation as will carry him to his own. Now, I never counseled, or even approved, this course here in the South. I always advise the mildest and the legal course. Tell me, would you be as forbearing?

If a Southern man was, to-day, to visit some of your revolting towns, where labor is demanding more wages of capital, and was to incite your laborers to deeds of violence, and you were to lynch him, the whole South would say, "You served him right." And if such a scamp were to return to the South, and in a public meeting, with sanctimonious whine, was to attempt to excite our sympathy or our prejudices, he would be hissed from the stage or coated with tar and feathers. We despise, cordially, heartily from our souls despise, such mean, underhand and disreputable conduct; and mark me, Sir, not a man from the South seeks now to take advantage of the jars in your social system; not a public meeting has expressed a sympathy which multitudes feel for the laborers striking for bread. No subscriptions have been raised to sustain the cause of your "oppressed," and not even a word of counsel, and but few of exultation.

I had intended to refer you to other points on which you were exceedingly unjust to the South; but I have exhausted your patience on this.

I cannot forbear a word on another point—the execution of STEPHENS and HAZLETT. You take pains to impress on your readers that a spirit of petty revenge induced the great State of Virginia to execute these criminals. Admitting all that has been said in their behalf—may not as much be said for any criminal? A man borne away by passion, by a thirst for revenge, slays his neighbor in New-York. Another, famishing with want, steals your purse. In such cases, do your columns teem with essays on the "errors" of poor, frail human nature, or are your bowels of mercy permitted to check the administration of the laws? Now, Sir, I have no objection to your suggesting to Virginia to be magnanimous to the murderers of her citizens, (even though the sister of one of the men who fell by the hands of one of these very prisoners, dies a maniac from the sudden shock.) But if Virginia says exemplary punishment is needed, have you, as an honest journalist, the right to taunt her with cowardice, or characterize her conduct as petty revenge? Admitting your right, do you prove your desire to perpetuate the Union by such a course?

Pardon one more inquiry.

Do you really desire to perpetuate this Union? And do you wish to use the vast influence of your widely-circulated journal to effect this object? Assuming that you do, hear me for a moment. Why is all your satire, (so pointed,) your ridicule, (so cutting,) and your denunciation, (so strong,) turned against the South? Why will you not occasionally give us credit for a little honesty, and see in our accusers a little of wrong? Is it possible that we are so unfortunate as never to blunder on the right, and our opponents so fortunate as never to be frail? Ah! Sir, if from your high tower you would raise your voice in favor of justice and fair-dealing; if you would entreat the North to stay her hand, and the South to seek only her own; if you would recall the glorious memories of our Republic, and by them all implore every section and every man to do his duty, and seek no advantage; if your satire were turned only against traitors, and your ridicule expended on cowards, and all the nobler efforts of your pen turned to pouring oil on the troubled waters, you might indeed claim of the Union the reward of a true-hearted son. Perhaps, with the lights before you, you are trying to do this. If so, God speed you; and I have done you a good service in endeavoring to place you right, where you have done us grievous wrong.

Very respectfully, ——

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

A New and Feasible Financial Project for its Construction.

TO THE RAILWAY PUBLIC.

The "signs of the times" seem to indicate that *public sentiment* is rapidly developing in favor of the speedy construction of a railroad to the Pacific; that Congress, responsively thereto, will inaugurate a governmental policy promotive of the object, whenever a system shall be devised which will assure its *full* accomplishment, and will grant an adequate subsidy, in its lands, money or credit, upon the terms which shall be least onerous in amount, and least liable to hazard from *mere partial success.*

The national and political considerations which attach to this great public necessity, interest every citizen, whilst those affecting our great system of railways, invest it with an additional and peculiar interest to all concerned therein; and it should not be deemed officious or captious in them to scrutinize ever proposed *projet*, and to apply to all the tests of practical experience and an intelligent forecast.

The enterprise should not be retarded or jeopardized by measures, known by railroad men to be predicated on delusive or exploded theories, estimates or expectations.—the failure of which would devolve upon the Government the onus of completing the work at any cost, or the responsibility of its abandonment.

Capitalists have hitherto regarded all data and speculations as to the cost, time and interest, maintenance, operation, and business of a railway to the Pacific, too indefinite and unreliable to justify investments in its construction; and they will only embark in it concurrently with advances by the Government in amount and on terms which will make their investments, by a conceded priority, reasonably safe, and largely remunerative—hence the requisite grant by Government becomes desirable, and should therefore be made to parties through whom, as representative men, its benefits will be most widely diffused over the whole country.

There is, perhaps, no medium through which this desideratum can be realized, and a valuable auxiliary influence be secured, preferable to an arrangement with parties who shall accept a grant by the Government, as representatives, or for the benefit of the existing railway companies of the country. The interests of the Government, the companies and the public will thereby be mutually promoted, and the construction of the Road rendered certain and immediate.

The writer has recently submitted to Congress an outline of a method which promises these results; a method which is practical, feasible, free from constitutional objections, and from all personal or private complications, and which he confidently throws into the crucible of public opinion, that it may be thoroughly analyzed and tested by any person or party conversant with railway constructions or investments.

It is claimed that by this method $125,000,000 will be made available for the construction and equipment of the road, at the times required, and in money.

That the cost of the road will be *only the money actually expended*, without any accumulation of interest, (or practically so.) although disbursed through a series of perhaps fifteen years.

That the proceeds of the belt of lands to be appropriated by the Government in aid of the construction, will fully provide for the payment of the principal of its advances, and may be so graduated in price as to leave a surplus equal to the sums realized from the same quantity of other public lands, as ordinarily disposed of.

That the *free* mail service over existing roads, and over the Pacific—when finished—for thirty years, will more than compensate the Government for the payment of the coupon interest on its bonds.

That the Government, from land sales, first mortgage on the Road as built, and contracts for the free mail service, will have a perfect security for its advances of credit.

That the Railway Companies will receive, in their own coupons, semi-annually, an average of twenty-five per cent. more than their present mail pay, and in lieu thereof: and that their current receipts will be largely increased from the reversal of the course of business and travel to the Pacific—in many cases to an extent more than equal to their present mail pay.

That *they will own* the Road to the Pacific when completed, and (if, as anticipated, it shall be worth its cost) will thereby enhance the value of *their own stock* over twenty per cent. on its present par value.

That the retirement for ten years of a large portion of the threatening mortgage liens of embarrassed Companies, will, in most cases, prevent the sequestration of their properties, and by affording time for the development of their roads, will re-establish their solvency.

That every Company, whether solvent or embarrassed, will discover advantages, either proximate or remote, which will induce it to enter into the arrangement, and give the required contracts for free mail service.

That States, counties and municipalities, which have advanced means or credit to Companies, and all bondholders and creditors, will incidentally participate in the benefits accruing to them.

That in case Congress shall enact the law, the measure will prove a success,—as it is not to be dependent upon the action of all the companies, as a condition precedent, but is to proceed by instalments as each free mail contract is obtained and furnished to the Government.

The proposed method has already been submitted to, and approved by, many of the more prominent railway men and capitalists in this vicinity; and this article has been written upon their suggestion for the purpose of attracting to the consideration of the subject the minds and energies of men everywhere, interested or skilled in railway matters, with a view to the perfecting of this method, or the devising of some other which shall be beneficial to the railway interest and advantageous to the Government.

The writer, disclaiming any intention to discuss or reflect upon the scheme recently reported favorably to Congress, by one of its prominent Committees, begs to refer to it as an indication of a sentiment in Congress favorable to the construction of a road through Government aid, and as an incentive to prompt action on the part of our railway interests.

The bill, as reported, grants to certain named individuals a subsidy of some sixty millions of dollars, and about one and one-half millions of acres of land, leaving an unprovided balance of some sixty or more millions of dollars to be furnished or procured by the corporators. The interest upon the outlay will increase the cost of the subsidy to some eighty millions of dollars, and the investment of the corporators (from difference in rates of interest) to a much larger sum.

Parties *may be found* who will embark in this enterprise for the purpose of building a *few miles* of road eastward from San Francisco, and westward from Missouri and Iowa, and of determining the route on which a road to the Pacific shall eventually be built; but capitalists,—who now disregard more favorable enterprises in some of the populous States—will be too incredulous as to ultimate success and profit to be induced to build a road *to the Pacific* on any such terms, or at any such cost.

The writer will furnish all who may apply with a copy of his memorial to Congress, and the letter in its support and explanation; and will do all in his power to promote such an interchange of opinion and concert of action between railway men as will present an unobjectionable *projet* to Congress, and secure its favorable consideration.

Respectfully, &c., EDWARD LEARNED.

NEW-YORK, April 16, 1860.

MECHANICS AND ENGINEERING.

Steam on City Railways—Leather Cloth—Combined Gas Burner and Regulator—Railway Sleeping Cars and Seats—The Whitworth Cannon, etc.

There are six hundred and sixty-six steam vessels in the British Navy, of which five hundred and ninety-nine are now afloat.

Messrs. T. W. WASON & Co., of Springfield, Mass., builders of the Viceroy's state railway carriage, recently described in the TIMES, are now completing a quantity of passenger-cars for Brazil. The seats are covered with cane, the ventilation is very complete, the roofs are double, to adapt them to a hot climate, and the workmanship is of a finer quality than that on North American lines.

STEAM ON CITY RAILWAYS.

LATTA, of steam fire-engine notoriety, has completed a steam city car, of which the local Press and persons interested in railways speak favorably. Messrs. GRICE & LONG, of Philadelphia, have completed a steam-car on another plan, of which the trial is pronounced highly satisfactory. It overcomes steep grades and sharp curves as well as is required. Its cost does not exceed that of a common car and its complement of horses and its running expenses are considerably less. Neither of these locomotives embody all the best and most essential improvements and adaptations which are likely to come into use, yet, with all their imperfections, they are far in advance of horses. The street locomotive will rapidly improve,—horse-power will not improve; and we congratulate our sister cities on the prospect of rapid and cheap transportation. Steam in the street is against the law *here*, and is likely to be till some gridiron schemer has the sense to see its utility and then lobbies it through our valuable Legislature, in a form which is likely to be far more objectionable than if it were left open to general enterprise, untrammeled by old fogy monopolies and Common Councils.

LEATHER-CLOTH.

The Crockett Leather-Cloth Company, of Newark, after a series of long and costly experiments, are producing an upholstering material of very great value, especially to the proprietors of public conveyances of all varieties. It is called leather-cloth, from its close resemblance in surface, finish and quality to leather. It consists of canvas or cotton cloth, of a thickness depending upon the use required, sized and covered with a preparation of varnish and other ingredients known only to the makers. The preparation is applied by heat, and incorporates itself with the cloth in such a manner as never to peel off under hard usage. Its cost is less than half that of leather that will stand the same service—being but 30 to 35 cents per yard of 46 inches width. Its durability, however exposed to wear or weather, is well established. For car-seat covers it is invaluable. Plush is always full of dust, and not unfrequently, on our democratic railways, of vermin, and, it may be, damp. The leather-cloth is water-proof, and may be cleaned with the greatest facility. It is likely to come into use for ships, ferry boats, stages, city cars, coaches, &c. *All* the Russian railway cars and many in Cuba are already furnished with it, also the Overland Mail and Santa Fé route coaches are covered and upholstered with it. It is to be hoped that our railway managers will use it instead of plush—they will if it is cheap, be it good or bad.

COMBINED GAS-BURNER AND REGULATOR.

A jet of gas under high pressure burns very rapidly, and with an intense heat, which continually widens the aperture of the burner, thus constantly increasing the waste. This is a bad feature, but not the worst of the common burner—it gives a comparatively faint blue light when the gas is under considerable pressure. If the quantity of gas used is regulated at the burner, no waste can occur; the common regulator does not do this; the gas being lighter than the air, and tending to ascend, accumulates a wasteful pressure as soon as it leaves the regulator, and requires regulating again at the moment of mixing with the air—*i. e.*, of burning. This is the subject of a valuable improvement by the Metropolitan Gas Meter and Burner Company of this City. And the plan adopted is very simple: The burner contains an inverted hollow cone into which the gas enters from the pipe, and by which it is deflected under the edge of the cone, where it enters a second chamber containing a series of reticulations. Here its rapid motion ceases, and it enters the third chamber and passes into the air at a pressure which gives the most light with the least gas. While the ordinary burner consumes from six to eight feet of gas per hour, this uses from three and a half to five feet per hour, giving a perfectly steady, full light. The cost of the combined burner and regulator is but about twenty-five per cent. greater than that of the ordinary burner. Its advantages are fully indorsed by chemists and the managers of a large number of gas companies, so that there can hardly be any mistake as to its value. Such being the facts, it is unnecessary to do more than mention them. We would remark, however, that the saving of eye-sight, by the use of a *steady* light, is of more importance in offices and libraries than the economy of gas.

RAILWAY SLEEPING SEATS.

People are beginning to discover that "turning down" at a prescribed hour, sleepy or no, crawling into a slip between two boards, lying out flat on a hard mattrass with too little room to spread out and turn over, in the top of a foul railway car, over a rough road, buttoned and lashed up in walking attire, is, on the whole, a condition which does not exhaust the idea of repose and comfort, whereof the promise is set forth in exaggerated capitals on the bills of rival Railroad Companies. A far cheaper and more convenient and reasonable sleeping device for railways, has been found to be a large reclining chair, furnishing an ample bearing surface for the body *and limbs*, with an adjustable rest for the head, and the whole thoroughly *upholstered.* This is a good day seat, and may be changed into an excellent sleeping chair by day or by night, without getting out of the seat at all. Almost any one of the car seats patented by the dozen, during the last five years, with the addition of an *adjustible* head-rest and leg and arm supsupporters, are more comfortable than a bed to a person dressed in walking gear, provided they are thoroughly upholstered. It is as strange as it is unfortunate that inventors, car builders and Railway Companies continue to exhaust their wits in trying *not* to get up a seat which will make cars tolerable. There are ten times too many kinds of seats already, and every one of them that is not soft and springy whenever the body touches it is an abomination. *Upholstery and ventilation* will settle this problem at some distant if not chimerical day—meanwhile "railroad men" will spend a hundred times the money necessary to make cars really seductive, in bending the bodies of their unfortunate passengers into new contortions, and scraping their heads with newly invented angles.

THE WHITWORTH CANNON.

This new and remarkable arm is just now engrossing the general attention of scientific circles in Europe. The results have already been widely mentioned. Mr. WHITWORTH has proceeded on the following principles: If a projectile twice the length of its diameter can be thrown more truly than a spherical ball, then a still larger proportion of length to diameter will give a still better result. But this would also necessitate a shorter turn in the rifle grooves of the gun, to give the ball sufficient rotary motion around its own axis. Now to use a soft metal projectile, which must be expanded by the powder in order to fill the grooves, and to acquire the rotary motion, would be impossible in case of a very short turn of the grooves, since the grooves would strip the ball smooth, and allow it to go out of the gun without having acquired any rotary motion at all. To allow a rapid "pitch" of the grooves, or, in less technical phrase, a fine or short screw thread in the barrel of the gun, a projectile of hard metal which will retain its shape becomes necessary. The bore of the gun is hexagonal, and the projectile is fitted to the bore, not while firing, but before it is put into the gun; and its fit in the barrel is readily made accurate enough to prevent the waste of the gases at its sides—practically as accurate as that of the soft metal ball fitted while firing; and it does not foul the piece so much as the soft ball. The friction of the ball is no greater in an hexagonal than in a round bore, and the bearing surfaces are all rifling or rotating surfaces, so that the projectile is rotated with less friction than that due to the common rifle groove. Mr. WHITWORTH has fired a mechanically-fitted projectile from a short barrel, rifled with a pitch of one inch—the projectile making a complete revolution while travelling forward one inch. The pitch of an eighty-pound gun is eight feet four inches; the Armstrong guns have only one turn in ten feet. In short, the advantages of the Whitworth gun are—1st, A rapid twist or rifling is easily accomplished with the hexagonal bore; 2d, The long projectile may thus be thrown without danger of overturning in the air; 3d, It may be thrown without excessive friction, requiring less powder, and straining the gun less than any other system. A three-pounder, laid at an elevation of 35 degrees, has thrown a ball over five and a half miles with eight ounces of powder. It is expected that an eighty-pounder, at the same elevation, will give a range of six miles, and that, carrying out Mr. WHITWORTH'S principles still further, will give a range of at least ten miles.

WEST POINT ACADEMY.

Attempts to Change the Course of Study—Congress and the Secretary of War.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Movements are on foot in Congress to secure an alteration in the course of study pursued in the Military Academy at West Point; and I have noticed simultaneous articles in some of the newspapers, charging the Secretary of War, in his recent order on the subject, with having exercised an arbitrary power not conferred upon him by law. Permit me, in order to prevent the public from imbibing false impressions on this subject, to state the facts and the law of the case.

By whom was the period of four years—in vogue more than a quarter of a century and but recently abandoned—first prescribed? Certainly not by Congress, but by the Secretary of War, under the President. And by what authority?

The 27th section of the act of Congress, dated the 16th of March, 1802, provides that the Corps of Engineers—

"Shall be stationed at West Point, in the State of New York, and *shall constitute a Military Academy*; and the Engineers, Assistant-Engineers, and Cadets of said corps, shall be subject, at all times, to do duty in such places and on such service as the President of the United States shall direct."

The 28th section of the same act declares that—

"The Secretary of War is hereby authorized, at the public expense, *under such regulations as shall be directed by the President of the United States*, to procure the necessary books, implements and apparatus for the use and benefit of said institution."

The 3d section of the act of the 29th of April, 1812, provides that—

"The Cadets heretofore appointed into the service of the United States, whether of Artillery, Cavalry, Riflemen, or Infantry, or that may in future be appointed, as hereinafter provided, may be attached, *at the discretion of the President of the United States*, as students to the Military Academy, and be subject to the established regulations thereof."

These legal provisions gave existence to the Academy, designated its pupils, committed its government, in all that relates to discipline and studies, to the Secretary of War, under the President, and reserved to the latter the power to retain its members at West Point, or to send them to such other places, and for such periods, as to him shall seem best. And the first act of Congress to interfere with this prerogative of the Secretary will be the "beginning of the end of the institution."

The quantity and kind of books, implements and apparatus, referred to in the law just quoted, must depend upon the programme of study, and the programme must be regulated by the time to be devoted to it. This time is, therefore, clearly, matter for executive choice and regulation. And if the Secretary, who can claim no more exemption from fallibility than other public functionaries, had made a mistake in his first allotment of time, no one would claim that he had exhausted his authority in the error. Nor can any system of sound logic deprive him of the power to alter what may at one time have been a judicious decision on the subject, should considerations connected with the progress of Military Science render such a step necessary for the public interest.

It is further objected, that the Secretary may, by the act already referred to, alter the number of graduates and, therefore, the strength of the regular army. And this he of right may—nay, of duty must, do! What is the law upon this point?

The act of the 29th of April, 1812, sec. 4, provides that—

"When any Cadet shall receive a regular degree from the Academic Board, after going through all the classes, he shall be considered as among the candidates for commission in any corps, according to the duties he may be judged competent to perform; and in case there shall not at the time be a vacancy in such corps, he may be attached to it *at the discretion of the President of the United States*, by brevet, with the usual pay and emoluments of such grade, until a vacancy shall happen: *Provided*, that there shall not be more than one supernumerary officer to any one company at the same time."

Here, certainly, is a wide discretion given to the Secretary of War, *which he must exercise* under the President.

If we include the number of Captains in the Engineers, Topographical Engineers and Ordnance, which have been regarded as representatives of companies, there are in service two hundred and thirty-four companies; and the Secretary may under the President, increase or decrease the regular military establishment by this number of officers, who would perform the functions and receive the pay of second Lieutenants.

Now, it is certainly difficult, in view of the law and the practice of a pure logic, to see in what the Secretary, in his orders changing the time for the course of studies at West Point, exercised an "arbitrary power," or in anywise transcended his rightful authority.

No; the fact is, West Point must undergo the leveling process which is now coursing through the land. Its pupils are willing not only to receive an education at public cost, but also to prescribe its limits. They are better judges of the public necessities at sixteen, than campaigners at sixty. In this they find a ready sympathy from friends and relations; and even grave legislators, less cautious than their predecessors, have not hesitated to join in a crusade against the hardships of old-fashioned and patient study, thorough instruction and juvenile self-denial. Science made easy is the order of the day. Primers must take the places of professional texts; Mother Goose again be made to sing the death of Cock Robin,—and Jack the Giant-killer promoted to the rank of model hero for nursery soldiers. TRUTH.

A CITY SKETCH.

Sunday Evening Amusements in New-York—A Sacred Concert at the Volks' Garten.

I am very fond of music, especially of sacred music. I like sacred music principally on account of its heavy base. For, musically, not morally, speaking, the whole tenor of my life has been base. Accordingly, on noticing by an advertisement in the *Herald*, that a sacred concert was to be given at the Volks' Garten on Sunday evening, I determined to go. This determination was strengthened by the announcement that the young lady attendants were the prettiest in the City. Can you conceive of any bait at which a saint would be more apt to bite than at such a fly as this—body of sacred music; wings of gauze, feathers and flounces; and well-proportioned ankles for the feet? It is needless to say that the subscriber snapped like a trout at a June bug!

At a moderately early hour I presented myself at the door of the Volks' Garten. The concert had already commenced, and I could distinguish the refrain of a popular anthem as I entered. The refrain is as follows; from its beauty and simplicity it is undoubtedly familiar to the ear of all:

"Fare you well, my Mary Ann,
I am bound for the sea."

It may be argued that there was nothing particularly sacred about this; but tastes differ, and it is not well to be too critical.

Before the music had well ceased, I began to look around for the beautiful lady attendants. For the first time I began to suspect a swindle. There were women enough present, and many of them were gotten up in a style of oriental magnificence, without the slightest regard to expense. There were women in blue, and women in white, and I have a faint suspicion that the woman in scarlet was also present, but on this point cannot speak positively. In regard to the beauty, however, I have a dead certainty—it was not there; or if it was, it laid more than "skin deep"—so deep as not to be visible to the naked eye!

By good fortune I fell in with an English friend by the name of Cockneyman, who is a regular frequenter of these sacred concerts, and who kindly volunteered to show me through the walks of the Garden. I found the audience to be composed of what my friend Cockneyman termed "'alf and 'alf," that is, equally made up of Germans and Americans. The former were chiefly employed in the consumption of lager, pretzels, a peculiarly odorous species of cheese, bologna sausages and a variety of other delicate edibles; the Americans mostly devoted their time to Tivoli, and the other amusements which bloomed in the Garden. As amusements may seem somewhat out of place in a sacred concert room, I will explain for the benefit of the proprietors. They are merely thrown in to break the monotony of the evening. Tivoli is an innocent little game, in which you send a ball spinning among a lot of pins, holes and traps. Each pin, hole and trap counts a certain number, which, if touched by the ball, is placed to the credit of the player. You are admitted into the game on the payment of five cents; any number may play that choose; and the winner—the individual that makes the greatest count—takes two-thirds of the money, the balance going to the Tivoli machine. We invested several little five cent pieces that had never before been spent, in this game, but our success was not in any instance such as to encourage us to continue the amusement.

Divers stalls had unfolded themselves in the garden, with a show-case on each stalk containing a variety of articles, and the laconic intelligence, "Every throw wins." On inquiry, I learned that for 25 cents any individual had the privilege of shaking a box containing eight dice, and depositing the contents on the show-case, after which event he is entitled to the "prize" placed on the number corresponding with his throw. The proprietors of these institutions set forth the fact that some of these prizes amount in value to over $100; but examination discloses the fact that these valuable prizes are placed on number 8 or 48, consequently the player must throw either eight aces or eight sixes to win anything worth having, as the intermediate numbers only bring him a gingerbread stud, a set of brass buttons, or a tin comb. After a mathematical calculation, which disclosed the fact that a man's chances for obtaining one of these miraculous prizes was about equal to the contingency of his being struck by lightning if he stood in the middle of the street, we determined not to invest, and passed on.

A shooting-gallery next offered its attractions. Air-guns were the implements in use, and "two shots cost only three cents." We determined to shoot. Cockneyman shot first, and succeeded in planting the bullet in the back of the boy that attended the target. The gun made no report, but we three "went off" simultaneously as well as silently. Cockneyman attributed this misfortune to the fact that the "hair-gun had an 'air trigger."

Up stairs there was an equestrian display something after the fashion of the old-time tournaments. For the payment of a small sum you are permitted to mount the platform and seat yourself on a wooden horse. At a given signal the platform is made to revolve by the application of man-power, and of course you and your horse go with it. Each equestrian is furnished with a miniature lance, and after his steed has attained a certain degree of momentum he spears at a small iron ring, and if dexterous enough bears it away on the point of his poker. In essaying to perform this feat, I was so unfortunate as to introduce the point of my lance into the left eye of the individual that supplied the rings. Thereupon he delivered himself of a huge nine-cornered oath in Dutch; not in Amsterdam Dutch, nor in Rotterdam Dutch, but in the other dam Dutch.

He also inquired if I meant to be personal. To which I replied that this was a free country, and that if I had offended him, I was perfectly willing to accept any apology which he might make. Shortly thereafter a waiter came to me, and inquired if I would leave the Volks' Garden, to receive a message from his friend. I replied that engagements of a domestic nature would prevent my leaving, but that I would receive and read any message there, except a President's message. This reply was followed by a note, which I could not read, requesting me to name "time, place and weapons." To which I laconically replied, "Now—here—harpoons." It was my intention to back out if I could; if this was impossible, to fight foot to foot, muzzle to muzzle, and get the first spear if I could. My antagonist told his go-between to tell me that he didn't know what weapons I had named; but that they were barbarous—not in use among gentlemen—that he could not consent to have his principal embarking in a whaling enterprise, and so declined without consulting him. He was, however, perfectly willing to fight with the air-guns below, as they didn't hurt much, and he had practiced with them considerably. My cockney friend was indignant, and replied that it wasn't a wailing enterprise at all, that I had conscientious scruples against hair-guns, but that he hadn't, and was perfectly familiar with their use; and, furthermore, that rather than that no fight should come off, he would fight the man whose eye I had put out, his second, or any one in the garden, and with any weapon that might be proposed. Cockneyman's laudable desire to have a "wow, a wumpus, or a wiot," did not meet with its due fruition. Mr. Cheeseman respectfully declined, said that he considered it a "courteous offer;" but that neither he nor his principal could think of taking advantage of such generosity; that they had no desire to be hurt, and could not think of fighting anybody that was perfectly willing to fight. Here the affair terminated.

Cockneyman and myself amused ourselves for a while in trying to win twelve cents by throwing nine balls through a hole in a ladder, for which privilege we paid three cents. Not succeeding in this endeavor—for the reason that the hole was smaller than the balls—we descended to the lower walks of the garden, ordered some lager, and again

"——all went merry as a marriage meil."

In examining the amusements, and in the turbulent scene which followed, I had entirely forgotten the sacred music—this must have been played while we were up stairs, for we did not hear any after we came down, or before we went up. Surely the sacred music was not a myth, as well as the good-looking waiter-girls.

Before the Concert had closed I pulled out my note-book and put down the result of my impressions. First impressions are oftimes incorrect, but as Cockneyman concurs in these, I think they are tolerably correct. And my impressions in regard to Volks' Garden are as follows:

That the institution is not particularly conducive to the moral health of the City. That it brings a great many young gentlemen there who would be much better employed in hearing even a sensation minister preach. That the game called Tivoli is the first letter in the gambler's alphabet of which Faro Bank is the last; that when a young boy commences with Alpha, he is not generally satisfied until he has reached Omega—gone from the beginning of the alphabet to the end, and, by the assistance of the Devil, his master, learned to spell out Destruction. SANDY.

THE BONAPARTES.

A Restatement of the Argument Against the Imperial Government—The Non-Recognition of the Baltimore Family Unjustifiable.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

An interesting communication in your paper of Saturday, 14th inst., has attracted the attention of some gentlemen who have long felt and mutually expressed a deep interest in the subject of which it treats. That subject is the affiliation, *fraternization* and legitimation of the American branch of the BONAPARTE family.

Your Parisian correspondent has furnished to you, and through you to the intelligent public in this part of the world, the first clear light on this long-obscured point—the first Imperial solution of that "family" problem—the first distinct utterance of that hitherto unexpressed "*Idée Napoleonienne.*"

The communication is a very valuable contribution to the history of Europe, of Christendom and its laws, as well as to that of the BONAPARTE or NAPOLEON family. Those who have read it with me are "Napoleonian" in their views of history and of the present state of Europe—indeed, have been, for many years, almost alone in America and in the republican world, in their opinion and belief that the re-elevation of the NAPOLEON dynasty offered the best hope and prospect of the restoration and real progress of Western Europe to an improved civilization and a better (if not a finally and perfectly good) government. All the prejudices which these gentlemen might be supposed to entertain on this subject are in favor of NAPOLEON III. At least, they have believed him truly wise and just.

In endeavoring to express to you an opinion shared by others, that he has shown himself neither wise nor just in this matter, I have therefore, in *their* opinion, a peculiar liberty of judgment and a reasonable confidence that such judgment, if not perfectly impartial, is not partial *against* him.

But there is something so interesting and impressive in the presentation of this recent fact to us, in its naturally suggested connections with the history of that family during the last sixty years, that we pause in mysterious doubt, perhaps in dread, as to the possible results of an event so ominously coincident with others in the genealogy of the same family, and yet brief dynasty.

It is a great fact in the history of Empires and of families, that the First NAPOLEON BONAPARTE owed his wonderfully rapid rise to the position in which he won the glory that gave him supremacy over many other brave and brilliant men, to a *woman*, who married him when he was comparatively obscure, and whom he married because he saw that his advancement to higher station and to commanding power would be promoted by this matrimonial connection. NAPOLEON I. was indebted to JOSEPHINE, not merely for the command of the Army of Italy, with its unlimited and uncounted pecuniary emoluments, but for that ingenious management of his interests in Paris, during his absence in Egypt, which made his way clear and easy to the First Consulship on his return, at her call. Her rare personal graces, and equally extraordinary possession of the highest intellectual powers which a woman can exercise in her proper sphere, (as a loving and proudly-devoted *wife*,) contributed quite as largely to the events of the "18th Brumaire" as any of his unprofitable victories in the ill-starred invasion of Egypt and Palestine. Selfish and self-conceited as he was, in all his matchless greatness, he could not forbear acknowledging, even to the latest year of his life, his immeasurable obligations to the shrew management, wise counsel, and vigilant devotion of that faithful and noble wife.

In the first years of his ascendancy, and of his absolute reign, (whether as Consul or Emperor,) his gratitude was fully testified in every possible way and form. One expression of this, when he found that he could expect no offspring by her, was his manifested and declared determination that her descendants and those of his father should inherit his throne and perpetuate his dynasty. It was in pursuance of this object that he forced *his* brother LOUIS and *her* daughter HORTENSE into a marriage mutually distasteful and repulsive to both those unfortunate young people, whose natural affections and preferences were thus cruelly sacrificed to his arbitrary, merciless will. It was a will which spared nothing (neither friend nor foe) for the accomplishment of his purposes. That sacrifice was made on his solemn pledge that the offspring of that hateful marriage should be first in succession to him. JOSEPHINE was equally guilty with him in that enforced misery of her child.

Increasing power, and multiplied, unvarying success, made NAPOLEON insolent and over-confident in what he called his "DESTINY." He thought it necessary for himself and the world that his brothers should all be Kings, and should marry only the daughters of Kings. His youngest brother, JEROME, had, during his travels in America, married a lady in Baltimore, of a family quite as respectable as the BONAPARTES. JEROME was then a Lieutenant in the army of the French Republic, of which NAPOLEON was then simply Chief Magistrate. The marriage—contracted in strict conformity with the laws of France and Maryland—was solemnized by the only Archbishop in the United States, who had received his appointment from the Roman Pontiff. A son was the product of that union. Two years later, NAPOLEON (then Emperor) wished to annul that marriage. Doubling his power, as Chief Magistrate of France, to do what he wished, with a certainty that the mere declaration of his wish would be LAW for France

and the world,—for that day and for all time.—he wrote a letter to the Chief Magistrate of Roman Christendom, requesting his complicity in that crime. I extract from your paper:

In 1805, the 24th of May, the First Consul, then become the Emperor NAPOLEON, wrote as follows to the Pope, PIUS VII.: "*I desire a Bull from your Holiness which will annul this marriage. Your Holiness will please do this without any noise; it will only be when I shall know that you are willing, that I shall break the civil marriage.*"

In this letter NAPOLEON I. recognized the undoubted fact that PIUS VII. was the supreme and sole Judge in that most High Court of Appeals over all professedly Catholic Christian countries, on all questions relating to marriage and divorce.

What said that good and just and pure (and truly *pious*) man, in answer to that invocation of his supposed and *real* power?

The Holy Father responded to the Emperor by a lengthy document, dated the 27th of June, 1805. We there read:

"In order to guard the secret imposed on us, we have made it an honor to comply with the greatest exactitude to the solicitations of your Majesty; to this end we have charged ourself alone with the examination of this question of marriage. * * * * *We regret not to be able to find a single reason which would authorize us to decree the nullity of the marriage.* * * * * If we should usurp an authority which we do not hold, we should render ourselves culpable *of the most abominable abuse* of our holy ministry before the tribunal of God and before the entire Church. Your Majesty, even in his justice, would not like to see us pronounce *a judgment contrary to the convictions of our conscience*, and to the invariable principles of the Church."

By that appeal, NAPOLEON acknowledged the authority of that great revisory tribunal. The Court of Rome did not derive that authority from *him*. Every family—every father, mother and child in Christendom—(including *his* father and mother)—held their titles to their social and domestic privileges by a right, a law and a power, of which "Christ's vice-gerent" was only an exponent.

In the exercise of his merely physical and temporal power, though convicted of intentional crime and predetermined wrong-doing, not only by the reversal of his decree in that High Court, but by the natural and spontaneous consent of the intelligent world, including "all who commonly confess and call themselves Christians"—and, moreover, by every family on earth—NAPOLEON declared *that* (true) marriage "null and void," bastardizing its offspring *as far as he could do it*.

Against that worse than brutal decree, (*brutum fulmen*,) humanity now, as then, arises and thunders NAY! "*Liberum Veto.*"

Among the maxims of the common law of England, and of all English-speaking people, is one which comes to us as a *dictum* of Sir EDWARD COKE, who was justly deprived of his office for calling himself "Lord Chief-Justice of England." He was Lord Chief-Justice of the "Court of the King's Bench." (Not "a distinction without a difference.") No one but the monarch can be Chief-Justice of England. COKE'S *dictum* was: "There is nothing which the omnipotence of Parliament cannot do, except to make a man a woman, or a woman a man." If COKE had lived to our time, he would have found other limitations of that alleged "omnipotence" of legislative bodies. "There is a law above the sanction of all human codes, the same throughout the world, the same through all time; * * * and by that law, unchangeable and eternal, indelibly written by the finger of God on the heart of man, humanity rejects these wild and guilty fantasies."

Many years ago these words flowed from lips which have been since (and are yet) the living fountains of equity to all the British Empire, and to all who acknowledge the supremacy of the Common Law—the law of common sense—"the perfection of human reason," as COKE not unjustly styled it. That peculiar law is but a derivative and expansion of the old *Jus Civile*, (the law of the citizen, of the individual,) which reserved to each man and his family the rights which the first human family possessed, by the law of creation; and those rights the community of families (State, Kingdom, Republic, Empire, or whatever you please to call it) must guarantee and protect forever. It is the fundamental condition of the (so-called) "social compact."

"He who puts himself *above* the law puts himself BEYOND the law"—puts himself and all that he claims as HIS, beyond and without the *protection* of the law.

NAPOLEON I. claimed of the world his "DESTINY." NAPOLEON III. has claimed, and now reclaims his "*Mission*."

IS IT FINISHED? Or is it to be finished by a repetition or re-sanction of this one of the many crimes of the "Man of Destiny," who predestined *him*, before his birth, to be his successor on the Imperial throne of Europe?

In every country where the Canon Law is recognized on questions of marriage and divorce, (and that includes all Protestants, as well as Greek and Roman Christians,) the marriage of JEROME BONAPARTE to ELIZABETH PATTERSON remains valid, in spite of the decrees of all NAPOLEONS and all Emperors. The offspring of that only legal marriage of JEROME BONAPARTE is his only legitimate son. The children of JEROME BONAPARTE and FREDERICA CATHARINA SOPHIA DOROTHEA, Princess Royal of Wurtemberg, are *bastards*,—unless the NAPOLEONS are Protestants *quoad hoc*.

HENRY VIII., of England, joined "the great Western Schism," and alienated his dominions (and those of his successors) from the See of Rome on a similar pretext—for a reason equally disgraceful to himself and honorable to the Pontiff. Is France to be made Protestant in the same way, for a *family* purpose?

That the Gallican Church is independent of the Romish See, all the world knew, before the world knew the BONAPARTES. We know that the Christian Church in France maintained that independence even under Cardinal RICHELIEU and LOUIS XIV. All the world knows, likewise, that BOSSUET distinctly established that fact. He was not excommunicated for the liberty which he took, when he demonstrated that the Church of France was not the Church of Rome.

It is not to be supposed that NAPOLEON III. entertained in his Imperial mind the idea of imitating HENRY VIII. with a view to the separation of the Church of France from the Church of Rome on the same or similar grounds. But the Great Emperor should remember that he holds possession of the throne of France, not merely as LOUIS IX. did, "by the Grace of God and the people's election," but also by his descent in undisputed succession, from one who was by the grace of God, and by all the graces that ever crowned a woman, the choice of the people, as their Empress.

When the present Emperor, in 1854, convened his Legislature to announce to them his intended marriage with the Countess of TEBA, he said, with just and honest pride, that he was a *parvenu*, and told France and the world that he married to suit his own affections. In that remarkable address he referred to "the amiable Empress JOSEPHINE," his own grandmother, and his uncle's wife. In that reference there was an implied reflection upon his father's brother, for repudiating the woman, the *wife*, who MADE HIM WHAT HE WAS. That reference kindled in the hearts of all women a sympathy with him in that act. "There is always a woman at the bottom of every difficulty." NAPOLEON I. found that out, and NAPOLEON II. experienced it in his death. It is to be hoped, for the sake of humanity, and of civilization, now advancing under his rule, that NAPOLEON III. may not be emulous of his two predecessors in that particular.

A wife's dishonor was the bane of Troy;
A wife's dishonor unking'd ROME for ever;
An injured husband brought the Gauls to Clusium,
And thence to Rome, which perish'd for a time;—
An obscene gesture cost Caligula his life,
While earth yet bore his cruelties;
A virgin's wrong made Spain a Moorish province.

It is not necessary to pursue the quotation further. The Emperor, in his boyhood, may have known the poet who gave to him and us these

"Thoughts that breathe in words that burn."

But the great Emperor, greater than his uncle, and especially greater in this fact—that he knew *where to stop*—should be also greater in *this*. He should also demonstrate that he has one trait which his uncle lacked; and for lack of which his uncle lost a throne, and Europe lost one whole generation's enjoyment of peace and prosperity.

Can it be that he who owes more than half his right to that th one, and perhaps all his possession of it, to the indignation of the world against that wrong committed upon his own grandmother, has provoked against himself the feelings that glow in the light of every hearthstone in his huge dominions,—that will kindle a fire in the breast of every honest woman and her child, including the Empress EUGENIE and NAPOLEON IV.?

Mighty as he is, the Emperor should "sit on no precarious throne," nor "borrow leave to be," from bayonets and cannon. Let him not give his enemies occasion to say: "Let e'en the devil be sometime honored for his GREAT BURNING THRONE."

Let *him* rather be honored for his recognition of those sacred domestic rights which underlie the foundations of human society, and are the cornerstones and the top-stones of the whole political fabric.

If I seem to have trespassed upon your patience and that of your readers, I may be forgiven in due consideration of the fact that I learned my politics under the tuition of a pupil—a personal pet—of BENJAMIN FRANLIN. It was JOHN QUINCY ADAMS who laboriously impressed upon my mind this great truth—of which he did not claim the invention or discovery—that human society, the community, the "body politic," is not composed of individual "two-legged he-animals without feathers"—but an association of *families*, represented, in all political organizations, by "heads of families." ADAMS told me that these were the doctrines of ALGERNON SYDNEY, of JOHN LOCKE and of others who, like Kings and Prophets of old, "desired it long and died without the sight" of what we see. And so much the better for them!

THE AQUEDUCT OF THE CAPITAL.

Visit of the District Committee to the Works—The Reservoirs, Bridges, &c.—History of the Works.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, April 15.

The Congressional Committee of the District of Columbia, by invitation of the corporate authorities of the City of Washington, visited and inspected the Washington Aqueduct on Saturday. A large number of other guests were invited, and the party rendezvoused at Willard's Hotel, whence the excursion left in omnibuses and carriages, each drawn by four horses, and the whole presenting quite an animated appearance. The venerable Secretary of State, and Mr. Secretary THOMPSON, of the Interior Department, took position in the line. Among the MEMBERS of Congress I noticed Senators HAMLIN and GWIN, and Messrs. PHELPS, of Missouri; EDGERTON and PENDLETON, of Ohio; BARR, of New-York; Hughes, of Maryland, and SCOTT and BUSCH, of California. Capt. MEIGS, Chief Engineer in charge of the Aqueduct, Dr. BLAKE, Commissioner of Public Buildings, Col. BARRETT, Mayor, and WALTER LENNOX, Esq., Ex-Mayor, were all on hand. At 9 o'clock the excursionists, numbering about one hundred and fifty, got under way.

PRESS REPRESENTED.

The newspaper press of the country was represented by the regular Washington correspondents of the New-York TIMES, New-York *Tribune*, *Journal of Commerce*, Missouri *Republican*, New-Orleans *Delta*, Baltimore *Sun*, and *National Intelligencer*—and these gentlemen are under special obligations to Messrs. FISHER and MORGAN, of the City Councils, for their kind attentions.

BRIDGE OVER ROCK CREEK.

The first point of interest reached by the excursionists was the bridge in course of construction over Rock Creek, the dividing line between the Corporations of Washington and Georgetown. The construction of the abutments has been arrested by the exhaustion of the appropriations in June last. They have been raised high enough to resist the thrust of the arch, and as the contractor for the iron work has been paid the cost of the materials, a greater part of which had already been fitted, he has, upon his own responsibility and without pay, completed his work. The arch is of cast iron, of 200 feet span, made of two lines of 48 inch pipes, which convey the water across the creek, and also support a roadway for travel, and over it Pennsylvania-avenue will pass when it comes to be straightened to Georgetown.

THE DISTRIBUTING RESERVOIR

Was reached after a delightful drive along the line of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal for two miles, and ascending to what is known as "Georgetown Heights." This reservoir covers a flat surface, on this height, of forty acres and 140 feet above tide water in the Potomac, or fourteen feet above the portico floor of the Capitol. This reservoir will hold, when completed, a three months' supply of water for both Georgetown and Washington. The contract now existing for the completion of this reservoir is less than $50,000. The gate-houses, pipe-vaults and other masonry structures about this reservoir are in an unfinished condition, and will require for their completion $22,000. It is highly desirable that this portion of the work should be finished, as without it the supply of water for the city, being all drawn through the receiving reservoir, is liable, after every rain storm, to be muddy and discolored. By the use of the two reservoirs water perfectly clear can at all times, be supplied to the city.

GRAND DRIVE OVER THE CONDUIT.

After a careful inspection of this portion of the Aqueduct, the party again moved on over a beautiful highway, constructed over the conduit, and with a grade of only nine inches to the mile. This drive of about four miles brought us to

THE GRAND RECEIVING RESERVOIR,

Covering upwards of 70 acres of ground, and with a maximum depth of 130 feet. This reservoir is completed and now filled with water from adjacent streams. This is included in what is termed the Georgetown Division—a division 25,310 feet in length, exclusive of the reservoir. In this length there is but a single break in the conduit, which is a gap of 150 feet at the entrance of tunnel No. 4. The rest of the conduit is completed and ready for the water, which now passes from the reservoir in small auxiliary pipes to the city.

ROUGH ROADS AND RAMBLING EXCURSIONISTS.

From this point the road diverged from the line of the conduit for two miles, and was so exceedingly rough that the whole party took it afoot through ravines and over hills, each being his own guide. It was the subject of remark that the venerable Secretary of State was the youngest man of the party in tripping it over the fields and in scaling the difficulties of the passage. He was among the first to arrive at the appointed place of rendezvous, seemingly without fatigue or inconvenience. Here, again entering our conveyances and passing over another beautiful section of road along the line of the conduit, we were soon in sight of

THE LARGEST ARCH IN THE WORLD,

Which is to support the Cabin John Bridge. The whole quantity of masonry in this bridge is to be 12,000 cubic yards, of which 3,600 have already been laid. The foundations and the arch are completed, and part of the spandrels have been built. This arch spans 220 feet over the valley, which is 100 feet below the level of the Aqueduct. It has a rise of 57½ feet, and is 20 feet wide. The structure is of Quincy granite. That part of the masonry already laid is the most difficult and expensive. The centre scaffolding, elevated railways, steam-hoisting machinery, storehouse, boarding-houses, boats for transportation of materials, traversing cranes, &c., have all been provided, but are now idle, and exposed to deterioration and loss for the want of an appropriation to proceed with the work. To complete this bridge will require $110,000, and this is all which remains of the Cabin John Division to be completed.

CHANGE OF TRANSPORTATION.

After fully surveying this magnificent structure—the arch being ten feet greater than any known arch in the world—the party proceeded on board two steam canal boats found at this point in waiting for them, and after a pleasant run we reached the

GREAT FALLS DIVISION,

Or head of the Aqueduct, where the water of the Potomac is to be turned into the grand conduit. The estimated cost of the dam, if completed by the present contractors, is $63,000. The conduit head is more than half completed, and requires only $5,500 to finish it. The gate-house at the Great Falls contains gates to regulate the flow of water from the river, to shut out floods and protect the Aqueduct from injury. The gates are all in place, and only the superstructure remains to be built, which can be done for $6,000. The entire length of this division from Great Falls to Cabin John Bridge is 32,275 feet—of which there only remains to be completed 87 feet of tunnel and 550 feet of conduit. There are 11 tunnels on the line—the longest 1,438 feet, the others from 100 to 700 feet. There are six bridges, all of which are ready for the water, except the great bridge at Cabin John.

WHAT HAS BEEN AND WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

There has already been expended on this work $2,350,000, and there is needed, to complete it, $500,000 more. Will Congress make the necessary appropriation? The examination yesterday seems to have removed all doubt on the subject, and the members present gave every assurance that the needed appropriation would be made.

DINNER ANNOUNCED.

Having completed the work assigned them, the party were summoned to a sumptuous dinner provided for the occasion by GAUTIER, under the order of the city authorities. Gen. CASS first entered the large dining hall, escorted by the Mayor of Washington, Col. JAMES G. BERRET, and was followed by the other guests, under the special charge of Messrs. FISHER and MORGAN, who did their whole duty as Committee of Arrangements. If not a feast of reason and flow of soul, there was a rapid disposition of a bountiful dinner and a steady flow of sparkling champagne.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The party again on board of the little steamers, we had "the toast, the wine, the song." At length Hon. GEO. W. HUGHES rose, and in eloquent terms expressed the high gratification the party had experienced in their examination of the greatest work of modern times. He introduced to the company the

HON. LUTHER C. CARTER,

Of New-York, and Chairman of the House Committee on the District of Columbia, who expressed, in appropriate terms, his high appreciation of the distinguished officer whose skill had given to us and to the nation this monument to the Father of his Country, and to American genius and enterprise. He concluded by requesting Capt. M. C. MEIGS to favor the company with a historical account of the Aqueduct. This was modestly and gracefully complied with, and the Captain made very clear the point that his just estimates had been overrun by the expenditures only in consequence of the embarrassments Congress had thrown in his way by several times withholding appropriations.

CABINET SPEECHES.

Secretaries CASS and THOMPSON each made an admirable impromptu speech, well-timed and suited to the occasion, and were loudly applauded. In the meantime, the little steamers had not been idle, and the party found themselves at the Little Falls, and the coaches in waiting. Another short drive and the excursionists were again at their homes all pleased, gratified, delighted with the visit to the Washington Aqueduct.

Q.

The Time-ball on the Custom-house.

Workmen have been engaged during the past week in erecting the "Time-ball" on the Custom-house, and from the street it seem complete although not yet in operation. The idea is to drop a ball at precisely 12 o'clock, noon, the time being found by astronomical means at the Dudley Observatory in Albany, and the ball dropped by an electric current from the Observatory to the ball. If this be well done, it will be a complete substitute for an astronomical observation here, and chronometers may be rated or clocks and watches set without resorting to astronomical means, the falling ball and naked eye being all-sufficient.

The precise moment that the sun crosses the meridian of a place is of course 12 o'clock, or noon, of that place; but to ascertain that precise moment requires delicate and costly instruments, firmly set in convenient places, and a competent and careful observer, having tact and practice. There cannot be many of these in any one place, and *absolute* perfection is never possible. To approximate perfection, however, the most elaborate care is necessary, and when this is given it is at great cost. The place is a public observatory. Of these there are several in this country, viz., the National Observatory, at Washington; the Cambridge Observatory, the Cincinnati Observatory, and the Dudley Observatory, at Albany. This last being nearest to New-York will furnish the time, and, by a connecting wire and electric current, will drop the ball exactly at noon.

The time of passage of the electrical current is assumed as nothing; the difference of longitude between the place of the ball on the Custom-house and the place of observation is allowed for, as is also the small time needed by the machinery to feel the impulse of the power. This is nearly inappreciable to the senses, and is expressed by a very small fraction of a second. For any other purpose it might be safely neglected, but not for this; the movement of the ball is to be a substitute for the passage of a heavenly body across a mathematical line. Considering this, the machinery and the whole apparatus are adapted to the end. As seen from the street, the apparatus is a slim mast of iron, extending forty or fifty feet above the roof of the building; this is held to its place by two sets of iron stays or guys—one set at about twenty feet above the roof, the other near the top of the mast—and the ball travels up and down on the mast, between these two sets of guys. The upper set does not extend to the mast, but to a set of cross-trees, in order to permit the ball to reach the cross-trees against which it presses when at its greatest elevation. The ball is six feet in diameter—made of canvas on strong hoops, painted red, and perforated for the mast.

The operation is this: At a few minutes before twelve the ball is hoisted by hand through machinery within the building until its top presses strongly against the cross-trees, being held there by a check or "detent" on the machinery in the building. This detent is removed by an electrical current, and this current is applied exactly at noon from the Observatory at Albany. The ball then falls not only from its weight but also from the force of a spring considered necessary to quicken the first movement. A person at a distance watching the ball will be instantly apprised of the movement by seeing the sky between the cross-trees and the ball, and from this may adjust his time-piece with the same accuracy as if he were using the telescope at the Observatory. The ball moves about twenty feet in its descent, but is not permitted to fall with its whole force to the bottom. Weighing over a hundred pounds, and falling with great velocity, it would soon be battered to pieces; hence, when about half way down, it is made to feel the force of a detaining spring, the effect of which increases during the descent until it stops the ball entirely just before striking the bottom.

The duty for the day is then done, and everything remains as it is until a few minutes before noon on the next day, when the ball is again hoisted to be again dropped at noon, and so on day after day constantly.

There is nothing outside of the roof of the building but the mast, with its cross-trees and stays, and the ball, except a small, strong and flexible but unyielding wire rope, to hoist and lower the ball, and through which the springs are made to affect the motion. The mast is an iron tube four inches in diameter, and the rope passes up through the tube fastening, over a pulley, to the top of the ball and down on the outside, fastened to the bottom. Within the building is the machinery, the rope winds twice around a drum, which, being turned by a crank, hoists the ball to its place against the cross trees at the top of the mast, and at the same time, near the end of the movement, draws upon the strong spring, which, at the proper time, starts the ball with a jerk. When the ball is at the top of the mast, the drum is in such a position that a small projection called a "detent" rests on the end of an upright iron bar or lever hinged at the lower end. This bar can be drawn out of place by an electro-magnet which is placed near it, but which is inactive until the astronomer at the Albany Observatory touches a wire and thus supplies the electric current. At this instant, the bar is drawn away from the "detent," the machinery is released, and the ball drops suddenly, not only by gravity, but also from the action of the spring. The drum flies around, but when the ball is about half way down the mast, a cord wound around a fusee attached to the drum begins to pull on another spring, which resists gently at first, but goes on increasing until it checks the descent of the ball entirely, just before reaching its final resting place. There is a local battery in connection with the machinery, to supply the deficiency of the current from Albany—this arrangement being the same as in telegraph offices; and there are many ingenious details about the apparatus to meet various contingencies, not necessary to explain except to experts. It is probably more thorough in conception and execution than any similar contrivance elsewhere, not excepting that on the Observatory at Greenwich. The credit for this is due to CHAS. T. and T. N. CHESTER, who designed and executed the work, on the order of several public-spirited citizens—S. DE WITT BLOODGOOD, Esq., having suggested the idea, and, with THOMAS TILESTON, ROYAL PHELPS and others, gave the labor and the means requisite to furnish this acceptable gift to our citizens.

Are Slaves Property?

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, April 10, 1860.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your article in this morning's TIMES, entitled "Slaves as Property," &c., so clearly and truthfully represents my own views, in so much more concise form than I have ever before seen, or have been capable of presenting them myself, that I cannot refrain from expressing to you my thanks for its publication. And I cannot doubt that others of your readers will, in the present disturbed state of the public mind on the all-absorbing political question of the day, when different political speakers are giving so many different interpretations to the Constitution, peruse the article with feelings of relief and gratitude.

This issue once justly settled, as it inevitably will be, and it being conceded that Congress has Constitutional power to organize and prescribe governments for Territories, there will only remain the question of policy as to whether Congress shall exercise that power regarding Slavery, or leave the people of a Territory to decide it for themselves. This latter issue decided, we may hope for relief from the vexing Negro question in National politics, I trust forever.

D.

POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

Supremacy of Partisanship over Patriotism and Principle.

Letter from Gen. Houston—He does not Desire his Name to go before the Charleston Convention.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, March 25, 1860.

To. Messrs. John W. Harris, Daniel D. Atchison, J. Carrol Smith, A. S. Ruthven, Galveston, Texas:

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of January 20 was received in due time; but owing to a press of official duties, I have been unable to answer it until the present moment. And in fact, even at this time, such is the complex attitude of our State affairs, owing to the Indian troubles on our border, and the condition of our Treasury, that I will not be able to devote that attention to it which I would desire.

In your letter, you desire to know whether *I will permit my name "to be used as a candidate for the Presidency, before the Charleston Convention," and solicit a frank expression of my views thereupon;* and I will state that numerous letters from various parts of the Union have reached me, making the same inquiry.

Disposed at all times to give free expression to my views, I shall candidly meet the question before me. Nor will it be amiss in me, to glance at the present condition of our politics, their tendencies and results.

The grand idea of parties, as maintained by the great men of the past, has been destroyed. All those absorbing questions of finance and government, which rallied around JACKSON and CLAY the patriotism of the country, differing as to the best mode of advancing the national interests, yet all striving to accomplish that end, are lost sight of. We are drifting onward in the march of extravagance and corruption. That which pertains to the whole country, commands scarcely a passing thought, while that which pertains to each individual section, is a theme of distraction.

The Democratic Party, which eight years ago carried its candidate into the Presidency, by an overwhelming majority, is divided by factions. Coalitions formed with men of more ambition than patriotism, have broken down the old land marks. National men have given place to sectional agitators. Practical national questions have given way to abstractions. Slavery agitation has been renewed in Congress, and the great work of the pacificators of 1850 has been undone. Sectionalism has been the canker-worm which has feasted on the party until its vitality has been well nigh consumed.

It is needless to define, at any length, the various heresies which distract the country, each claiming for itself the name of Democracy. They have each their peculiar advocates, and are suited to peculiar sections or isms. Whether known by the name of "Squatter Sovereignty" or a Congressional Slave Code for the Territories, they are alike opposed to the true doctrine of "non-intervention," and calculated to renew and keep alive the dangerous agitation of the Slavery question, which both the political parties were pledged to resist, "*under whatever color or shape it is presented.*" Then come all the shades of disunion at the South—men who have been the advocates of reopening the African Slave-trade—men who sustain the secession or disunion scheme proposed by the Legislature of South Carolina—who have counseled extreme measures for more than a quarter of a century, and who, in the garb of Democracy, have used all their energies to promote the work of disunion, and prepare the way for the erection of a Southern Confederacy, upon the ruins of our Constitutional Union.

The Charleston Convention is to behold these elements—"black spirits and white, red spirits and gray,"—conglomerated. Men, who have devoted their lives to the service of the Constitution and national principles, are to behold the humiliating spectacle; and their sentiments and councils are to be trampled under foot by those who go committed to doctrines subversive of the Government and the rights of the people of the States.

In olden times there were no conventions, but those designed to form organic systems of government. As men became more aspiring and less scrupulous with regard to the impulses of patriotism, and a determination was evinced to sacrifice great principles in a general scramble for place and power, a desire was manifested to adopt some means by which public opinion could be concentrated upon certain individuals, calculated to be its exponents. The caucus system was introduced. After its practice for a brief period, its tendencies were discovered to lead to the absorption of political power in the hands of a few, to the prejudice of the public weal. It was repudiated, and the spontaneous will of the people, after being fairly called into action, placed Gen. JACKSON in the Presidential chair. He had denounced everything like caucus dictation, as degrading to American feeling. He was elevated the second time, when the first attempt at the convention system was made, and Mr. VAN BUREN nominated as Vice-President on Gen. JACKSON'S ticket.

Gen. JACKSON refused to allow his name to be submitted to the Convention, preferring his election to come from the people. This was the first indoctrination of national politics with the system of Conventions and platforms. It has obtained from that time until the present and has been subject to a continual degenerating process.

At that period I was not a resident of the United States. After the annexation of Texas to the Union, while a member of the United States Senate, I was, in common with my colleagues in Congress, instructed, in 1848, by the Legislature of the State, to attend at Baltimore, as delegate to the Convention which there assembled, and vote the sentiments of the State. We acted in accordance with our instructions. From that time to the present, my name has been used before Conventions, both in this State and at Baltimore, by the direction of the State Legislature, without any contrivance of mine, or without my having been consulted on the subject.

My reason for acting in the Baltimore Convention, was, that it represented the Democratic Party, the party to which I had ever been attached, and with which I had consistently acted. As my views were national, and my politics embraced the Union, when sectionalism began to absorb all national issues, I set my face against it, and when, in violation of the pledges the Democratic party had made the country, the Nebraska and Kansas bill was introduced as a Democratic measure, I refused to vote for it. For this I was proscribed and my name held up to censure. The name of Democracy was invoked, with the patronage of the Administration, and the denunciation of every demagogue North and South arrayed against me as a traitor to the South, and an Abolitionist. Upon that I have no reflections to make. The past and present unhappy agitation on the Slavery question, and the disruption of fraternal feeling between the North and the South, would seem to manifest that I was not blind to the consequences of that measure in my resistance to its adoption. Since then, I have deplored the misfortunes of the country, and that legislative construction was substituted for judicial action. My earnest hope is, that as no possible benefit resulted to the section which I represented, no ultimate evil will befall the whole country from its adoption.

I have in the past acted with and stood by the Democratic Party; but it was a national party. With the trickery and scheming, the bargain and sale of Conventions, I have had nothing to do. The evil effects to the country of disregarding public opinion and putting forward the choice of politicians, has been seen and felt by good men of all parties. At first something was due Conventions, because they to some extent represented the people. *They have degenerated into assemblages, the majority of which represent nobody but the hangers on of country towns, while the bone and sinew of the country are led to acquiesce in their action, under the pressure of the sectional question which now divides the country.*

Nor are these evils less apparent to a host of good national men, who form a minority of conventions. They cling to the hope that their presence and action will eventuate in some good—that they may act as a leaven to the lump of corruption and restore the days of patriotism and honesty; but I call such to bear me witness when I say that their efforts thus far have been unavailing. They are still hoping, and though such is not their object, they contribute vastly to the perpetuation of the corruption to which they are opposed. Their names and virtues furnish the props upon which politicians rest. Their association gives character to the proceedings, and though their counsels are unheeded, the dictum of conventions often wins the respect of the community from their connection with them.

Many such, anxious to escape from the evils which afflict the country and restore harmony and peace, yet regard this as the only mode of embodying the public sentiment, and are ready to attempt the system, void of its abuses; but they will find that, the political atmosphere must first be purified by a great upheaving of the masses. Laudable as their object may be and pure as may be their motives, they will find that the corruptions and chicanery which have characterized the proceedings of Conventions, have so disgusted the people that the moral force of their resolves will be lost. The popular chord, when touched aright, will vibrate in harmony with the Constitution and the Union. I have faith enough in the masses to believe that they will appreciate a confidence in their power of self-government, and that ere the fatal hour to our liberties shall come, they will, moved to a sense of danger, take the control of the nation from the hands of designing politicians.

The fact is current that the people are ignored entirely by politicians, when the chances of Presidential candidates are summed up, and he who has at his command the greatest number of clique leaders, is regarded as certain of a nomination.

This is not to be attributed either to the failure of Republican principles of government, or a want of patriotism, on the part of the people. The principles maintained by JACKSON and his compeers are eternal. They may slumber while the war of faction is going on. The serpent of sectionalism may crawl stealthily toward the altar of our liberties; but when its head is raised to strike down the Constitution, and perhaps, alas! not until then, the patriotism of JACKSON will, even from his grave, awaken, and arouse the people to a sense of their danger. Troublous times are coming, when, unless the people, in the majesty of their nationality, go forth to battle against corrupt cliques and ambitious agitators, the days of the Republic will be numbered.

Had I for a moment supposed that the Convention system would ever have degenerated to its present condition, I certainly never would have entered one. They are now inconsistent with the genius of our Government. If it is to be conducted on principles of self-government, it pre-supposes capacity sufficient for that purpose and that there is a public sentiment, which when properly expressed, is to form a rule of action. There must be some mode by which the public sentiment shall be expressed, it is true; but Conventions having failed to express it, we must look to the ballot-box. In the formation of Conventions, public sentiment is not regarded, nor expressed; but cliques and management and chicanery are resorted to as substitutes for it. It is declared by the advocates of Conventions, that their object is to give expression to the popular will; but the effect, as well as the design, is to control the popular action. Hence it is that the highest privilege of a freeman is consigned to the keeping of a few crafty and designing politicians. Thus, nominations are made and platforms originate and are declared the only orthodox sentiments, and he who does not submit to this dictation is to be proscribed.

In the construction of platforms, the first thing considered is, how can they best contrive to gull the people, secure party success, and distribute the "spoils;" and in their arrangement the effort is not to announce, in bold and unmistakable terms, doctrines which will touch the hearts of the masses and convince their reason, but to express in a subtuous language, ideas subject to different constructions in various parts of the Union, and calculated to deceive.

The qualifications of a candidate are not considered, nor whether he is known to the nation, or has done aught to advance its interests; *but is he available?* If he is, the end of party is secured, and there are always on the spot the leading men of the delegations friendly to him, ready to *give pledges*, who, united, nominate the candidate and *indorse* him. Pledging all the delegates who enter the Convention to support the nominee, that *independent action*, so essential to freedom, is destroyed.

No independent man ought to accept a nomination accompanied by any platform with which his previously entertained opinions are in conflict. If his feelings are national, and he has claims upon the confidence of the country, the people must know what his principles are, and, if they are proper, they surely do not require the indorsement of a Convention to make them pass current with the people, but their intelligence will enable them to judge. And, again, if an individual accepts a nomination of a party under these circumstances, he could not be President of the nation. He must select his Cabinet from the members of the party. He must make all his prominent appointments from the party, and allow party leaders to select them. No matter what the merits—no matter how patriotic and intelligent an individual may be—unless he has "voted the ticket," he is to be excluded from office, and his merits and claims disregarded. A man who would consent to be a mere tool, because it secured him the Presidency, does not deserve to be the head of a nation! Unless he reserves to himself the right of remaining free and untrammeled from all pledges, except his official obligations, he will never be able to control the destinies of this great nation; and, if he would give a single pledge to secure the Presidency, it is conclusive of his want of merit, and he deserves to be repudiated. Though the nation might accidentally prosper under his administration, by its mere self-sustaining powers and the onward spirit of our people, he would ever feel that he was degrading the post he occupied, and the adulation of parasites would be a poor compensation for the forfeiture of self-respect.

If a President is to govern the nation his counsellors should be chosen from the nation, and since party names have ceased to represent principles, he who is elevated to the Presidency should regard it as a whole, calling around him those who have been true to the Constitution and the Union, and with the Constitution for his foundation he should endeavor to rear a structure glorious to his country and perpetual as his race.

If the original idea of Conventions was to concentrate public opinion, that idea has been lost sight of. The representative character has been abandoned and the effort is made to *create* public opinion. A slavish subserviency to arrogant demagogues, in the leading strings of cliques, has possessed those who aspire to office and favor is sought at their hands rather than of the people. *The result is that the bold spirit which once characterized our statesmen is cramped.* They should stand the sentinels of liberty and progress, challenging the admiration of the world for the beneficence of our institutions, or announcing national doctrines in keeping with their expansive spirit; but bound within the scope of platforms, they dare not jeopardize party success by the enunciation of aught that is new or startling. Politicians no longer take the lead in the path of progress and enterprise. No great measure is proposed by them. They are content to be at a stand still and enjoy the spoils, and when the masses have shown their determination to achieve a result, as was the case with the annexation of Texas, they step in and convert it to their own purposes.

A statesman, elected to the Presidency of these United States, should enter upon the discharge of duty, bound within the narrow confines of no platform, framed to serve the purposes of success, but subject to be construed to suit the views of every faction and section. He should have doctrines, clearly enunciated, bold and independent. Standing upon the Constitution, he should emorace in his grasp all that tends to the welfare of the American people, the expansion of American institution[illegible] the defence of American honor, no matter in[illegible] whence the assault might come. What party, what platform, will sustain such a President?

Who that regards the true policy of our nation can fail to see that humanity, liberty, American interests and security, alike demand that our Government should extend a Protectorate over Mexico? Politicians may shirk the issue, but destiny will force it on our people. It cannot be averted. It is our duty to civilization to stay the hand of rapine and murder in that country, and to establish regulated government there. It is our interest to put its resources into process of development and open the country to trade and commerce. Cursed by anarchy, its vast wealth lies dormant. Establish order, and its beautiful valleys will give forth abundance, its hidden mineral wealth be revealed. Our security alike points to this, as the only mode by which we will be free from the invasion of bandits, or the concentration of influence there inimical to us as a nation. Looking upon this as the true policy of the United States, I believe that statesmen should lend their efforts to effect a consummation so desirable to humanity, so important to our safety. If not done legitimately, and under the national auspices, the restless spirit of our people cannot be restrained, but it will push westward and accomplish that which the politicians dare not achieve.

Surrounded by the minions of party, tied to a meaningless platform, compelled to consult the success of the party, rather than the welfare of the country, what humiliation would fall upon a man of nerve and patriotism? And should he attempt to act as duty would dictate, and, Sampson like, break the withes that bound him, no malignity has yet been invented which would exceed the hostility with which those who but yesterday sought his favor, would pursue him.

What hope can the country have for that great enterprise, a Pacific railroad, so long as the present thirst for spoils controls politics, and all the wants of the country are made subservient to Slavery agitation? What guarantee for protection can the citizens of our border have, so long as sectionalism arrays the people of the North and South in conflict, and they are taught to regard each other as enemies? What hope for American expansion, for the progress of American liberty, can fill the heart of a patriot, as he beholds the only land where freedom has maintained an existence, given over to sectional strife? Foreign vessels may insult our flag, as they have done, they may fire into our vessels within sound of our forts, they may build up a strength at our very doors, and while the great heart of the nation is struggling for utterance, throbbing wildly at the remembrance of the wrong, the national pride must be humbled, or vent itself upon some sickly, fifth-rate Power, because the counsellors whom party has forced upon the President, have not the courage to stand boldly forth and vindicate the honor of their country at all hazards, nor he the nerve and discernment to point the way!

What independent man would be such a President? With the Constitution for his guide, he should be trammelled by no party pledges. He should enter into no bargain with political cliques or party leaders, whose corruptions must be cooked, and who must be retained in office to save the party the odium of exposure; and who, when they could no longer impose upon his friendship, would turn their traitorous fangs to bite him. He should recognize no affiliations with men who have been untrue to the Constitution in both sections. He should accept no favor at the hands of such. Nominated by the Charleston Convention; he would indorse the heresies of each and every faction composing it, and a horde of these men, who have been striving for years to denationalize the Democratic Party, until they have reduced it to a combination of factions, would stand with their eternal cry of "Spoils," in the way of every righteous endeavor of his Administration.

Contemplate the scene now spread out before the gaze of the American people! The Democratic Party no longer represents the principles which secured its triumphs in the days of ANDREW JACKSON. The Whig Party, which also had its triumphs, no longer maintains an organization. The great North which eight years ago rallied with enthusiasm around the Democracy, is in the hands of a sectional party. Congress, the arena of sectional wrangle, while politicians are engaged in the task of President making and Senatorial caucuses in accordance with centralizing tendencies, are arranging Platforms, still further to take the power from the hands of the people.

What is the test of strength? Is it asked with respect to a candidate *Is he the choice of the people?* Not so; the people are kept in the background to do the bidding of politicians, and he who can secure the most of these, the people must vote for. With the fact that almost every Northern State is lost to the party by this denationalizing process, the country is expected to stand still, and let the crisis come, without making one effort to avert it.

What hope can he who is nominated at Charleston have of calling forth the conservatism of the North, to sustain the Constitution and the Union, when his very nomination would carry a pledge to place in power those who have already been untrue to it? What hope, I say, would he have from the North, for it is well known that the South is *considered* as bought and paid for by the politicians, and they have the receipt. It has been made the scape-goat so long that it is deemed there is no escape for it now; and no matter what dangerous heresies are personified in the nominee, the South must support him in obedience to Conventional dictation, under the sham pretext that it is the only course by which our political salvation can be secured!

If my name should be used in connection with the Presidency, the movement must originate with the people themselves, as well as end with them. I will not consent to have my name submitted to any Convention, nor would I accept a nomination

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FOR PRIVATE SALE.—SEVERAL BEAUTIFUL plots, of from 4 to 8 lots, on 156th, 159th and 160th sts., between 10th and 11th ave., in Carmansville, may be purchased if immediate application is made to
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ELEGANT WILLIAMSBURGH PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Several modern brick houses containing all the recent improvements, with 3 to 4 garden lots and stables, in most desirable locations. Also, No. 1 Astor-place, corner of 5th-st., with all modern improvements. Price $6,000. Terms easy. No. 106 South 2d-st., 2x120, $5,250. No. 3 Fillmore-place, $3,000. Cottage and fine garden on South 3d-st., $2,000. Cottage No. 42 6th st., $2,800. To let, several brick houses, at from $400 to $800. S. COCKCROFT, No. 79 South 5th-st., or No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

FOR SALE—THOSE TWO BEAUTIFUL NEW three-story and basement houses, Philadelphia fronts, brown stone stoops, with all modern improvements, finished on Pacific-st., between Portland and Carlton aves., Brooklyn. This is one of the most accessible points in Brooklyn, near the proposed parks; only three minutes' walk from Fulton, Flatbush and Atlantic av. cars; lots, 20 by 100; houses, 20 by 40. Price, $6,500; $2,500 on bond and mortgage. Apply to owner, on premises, from 10 A. M. till 5 P. M. Houses just finished. Would trade for valuable building lots

FOR SALE OR TO LET—THE SIX NEW first-class brown stone houses, situated on the south side of 46th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., about 300 feet east of 5th-av., one of the most desirable locations up town. The houses are finished in handsome style, with black walnut stairs, marble halls, plate glass, circular bays and other modern improvements, altogether first class houses. The street is being paved with Belgian pavement. The houses are opened and can be examined during the day. Apply on the premises, or of T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 9 College-place.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—A HOUSE AND lot, containing about ten acres of land, in the north-western section of the City of Baltimore, within three minutes' walk of the city passenger railway. Perry-ville, Md., and in a rapidly improving quarter of the city. Price $36 000, one-half cash, balance on time to the purchaser. For further information, address HAMILTON L. DULANY, Esq., No. 36 St. Paul's-st., Baltimore.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, with high stoops, located on northerly side of 34th-st., (100-foot street,) between 4th and Lexington avs.; these houses are built on an eligible site and improved plan, having three rooms deep, complete with all the modern improvements; built with days' work; hard-wood doors and black walnut stairs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to MATTHEW BYRNES, on the premises.

MORRISANIA.—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A valuable piece of property, situated on the corner of two of the principal streets in the village, containing 37 city lots; there are now two 2-story and attic houses, with stores, on the property. Said property is well located for a permanent investment, and plenty of room to build; a handsome house and garden. Address W. M. SHEPHERD, Tremont, Westchester Co., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE FIRST-CLASS FOUR STORY brown-stone front house and lot No. 38 East 12th-st., near Broadway; contains all the modern improvements; is three rooms deep; basement and first story, 20 feet; upper stories 65 feet; lot 25x103 feet 3 inches; large mirrors, imported bronze gas fixtures and carpets to be sold with the house if required. For terms and tickets of admission, apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE IN Lexington-av., near Grace Church Chapel, between 20th and 21st sts.; the high-stoop 4 story brown stone house, built by Messrs. Hamilton & Willis, in complete order, with all the modern improvements; house 35x70; lot 25x100; price $18,000; terms very liberal. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., or to CHARLES L. FROST, No. 105 Clinton-place.

BROOKLYN.—FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY and attic brick houses, just finished, cottage-style, with all the improvements of the day; extra land attached to each; location Lefferts-st., between Franklin and Classon avs. Terms to suit purchasers. Apply to A. V. STOUT, Shoe and Leather Bank, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—IN THE NINETEENTH WARD, City of Brooklyn, on Lee-av., between Rose and Willow sts., a first class three-story, basement and counter-cellar brick house, with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. The house is new and built in the best manner. Inquire on the premises, of JAMES H. FULLIS, or of T. B. NUTTING, No. 18 South 7th-st.

$8,500.—FOR SALE.—A SACRIFICE.—A splendid brown-stone front, high-stoop house, with all the modern improvements; has elegant parlors and a basement at choice. Stores are accommodating. Apply immediately at the house No. 201 West 50th-st., near 8th-av.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—NEAR MADISON-square, on 23d-st., a brown-stone, English basement house, medium size, with or without handsome furniture. From a cash purchaser will take $17,000, without furniture. A mortgage for $10,000 can remain. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 1 Pine-st., or address Box No. 3,529 Post-office.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A THREE-STORY brown-stone front house, with bas ment and underpinning, now being finished by days' work in the most substantial manner; located on Lexington-av.; would take in part payment building material. Apply at No. 64 3d-av., to JOHN D. OTTIWELL, or JOSEPH DECHARTE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE front house, 20x65 feet, situate No. 127 Madison-av., four stories, basement and cellar; replete with all the modern improvements; the stairs, parlor doors and hall trimmings black walnut, and Brown's celebrated hot water furnaces. Inquire on the premises.

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FOR SALE—VILLA SITES OF FOUR, EIGHT, OR twelve lots on 3d, 4th and 5th avs, and 58th-st., Brooklyn, commanding a full and splendid view of New-York City and harbor, and within 30 minutes of Wall-st. by City cars. Terms easy. Apply to L. T. BERGEN, No. 39 Vesey-st.; HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A HANDSOME COTTAGE on 141st-st., with fine view of the Hudson River. Also, to let, a store and dwelling on 10th-av., near 53d-st.; also, a three story house on West 31st-st., just finished, with all modern improvements; rent, $500. Inquire of R. F. CARMAN, No. 1,068 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A NEW HOUSE, DELIGHTFULLY located in the improving part of Brooklyn just completed, corner of Lexington and Hampton-st., also two houses in Fort Green-place, near Hanson place; 16 rooms; $6,500. THOMAS B. JACKSON, on the premises.

VACANT LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Nearly two-thirds of a block of ground, for which improved property will be taken for one-half of the purchase money; no objection to a good class of tenement houses. Apply to T. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

LOTS WITH BUILDING LOAN WANTED.—Several parcels, one suitable for tenants, by a responsible builder, with first-class credentials, who is able to show that his contracts will be carried out promptly. DINGER & HOLDEN,
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FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A house of first class, completely and handsomely furnished for sale or to let. Situated between 5th and 6th avs. Price of house and furniture complete, $18,500; rent, $2,600. Apply to PARK BENJAMIN, No. 24 West 17th-st.

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FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated on the east bank of the Passaic River, nearly opposite to Belleville, and only 9 miles from Jersey City, containing 35 acres of good land, suitably divided into an extensive lawn, and several fields; all in a high state of cultivation. The lawn slopes to the river, and is embellished with a hedge, shrubbery, evergreen, and a variety of ornamental and shade trees. The house is 40 by 43 feet, built in cottage style, in the most substantial manner, with balconies and piazza, and has an extension building in the rear, comprising kitchen, laundry, bath and servants' rooms. It is situated on high ground, and commands fine views of the river and surrounding country, and has all of the modern improvements, excepting gas. On the sides of the house are a grove and numerous fruit trees; in the rear, a grapery, a garden for small fruit and vegetables, and at a suitable distance, barn, carriage, ice and poultry houses, &c., all in good order and well stocked. This place offers every inducement to a purchaser who desires a healthy, pleasant and beautiful residence convenient to New-York City, and who wishes to be exempted from high taxes. Further information can be had on application to E. H. RIKER, No. 46 Wall-st., A. H. CLARK, No. 161 West-st., New-York, or to WILLIAM BERRIAN, on the premises.

COUNTRY-SEAT FOR SALE AT RIVERDALE, ON THE HUDSON RIVER, 14 MILES FROM THE CITY HALL.—A fine new brick house, 65x40, (exclusive of piazza,) and 8 acres of land, commanding a splendid view of the Hudson from Staten Island to Peekskill. Pure spring water is carried over the house, supplying bath-room, chambers, kitchen and laundry. The house, (which is in the immediate neighborhood of the residences of Messrs. Babcock, Spalding, Atherton, Ferris and others,) contains twelve commodious sleeping-rooms, two parlors, library, dining-room and butler's pantry; and, in the basement, kitchen, laundry billiard-room store-room, furnace-room, &c., and is furnished with all the modern improvements. The house is entirely new, and, with the grounds, is in perfect order, never having been occupied. It is situated within five minutes' walk of the Hudson River Railroad Depôt, and can be reached in 45 minutes from the 31st-st. station several times each day. For particulars, inquire of MORTON, GRINNELL & CO., No. 55 Park-place.

FOR SALE OR TO LET ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—A country residence at Fishkill, ten minutes' walk to the depôt at New-Hamburgh, and about two hours from New-York. The house is commodious and convenient, situated in the centre of an undulating lawn of forty acres, and commanding a beautiful view of the river and surrounding country. It is replete with every modern convenience, including bath, water fixtures on three floors, gas and gas fixtures and furnace. The out-buildings consist of a large barn, with cellar, &c., carriage-house and stables. Icehouse well filled, gas house and gate lodge, all in fine order. The house is neatly furnished, and the whole will be sold, or the house, &c., let, without the grounds, for one or more years, on favorable terms, including horses, carriages, &c., if preferred, and possession given immediately. Apply to the subscriber at the Lenox Fire Insurance Company, No. 16 Wall-st.
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TWO COUNTRY-SEATS FOR SALE OR RENT.—Built in the best style of Tudor Gothic, with double brick walls, marble facings, covered with slate; having ample stables, coach-houses, &c., from the designs of A. J. Davis, Esq., architect of this City. They are situated on handsome lawns, on Wenish Hills, opposite the residence of the subscriber, about five minutes' walk from the New-Rochelle depôt, and about forty-five minutes' ride from the City. They contain eighteen rooms, with spacious porches and verandas, commanding an extensive view of the Long Island Sound. They are located in a salubrious neighborhood, and free from every kind of nuisance. Good schools and churches within walking distance. They will be sold or rented to acceptable families on moderate and accommodating terms, as they were built to establish a select neighborhood, rather than for profit. Apply to RICHARD LATHERS, Nos. 33 and 35 Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT YONKERS TO LET.—Situated on Highland av., ¾ of a mile from depôt, having a splendid view of the Hudson River, lot extending through to Riverdale av., house modern built, 2½ stories high, 10 complete rooms, tastefully furnished. The grounds are beautifully laid out, contain 2½ acres, with a large garden and a variety of fruit trees grape vines, raspberries, blackberries, strawberries, currants, gooseberries, asparagus pie plants, &c.; garden vegetables already planted; the carriage house and stables are very convenient arranged; the poultry yard contains 27 choice fowls; two wells give a full supply of water for house and stables. The premises are in charge of a housekeeper, and can be seen any day. Rent $1,000 for the season, or till April 1 next. Apply on the premises, or by note, Box No. 4,008 Post-office, New-York.

COUNTRY SEAT AT NEWBURGH FOR SALE.—On the west bank of the Hudson, at Newburgh, about 1½ miles north of the Landing and Railroad Depôt. The dwelling is of recent construction, large and complete in all respects, as are also the stable, coach-house and other out-buildings. There are about 14 acres of beautifully shaped grounds, in the highest state of cultivation extensively fruited, &c. There is a fine stream winding through the premises, forming a lake, and then flowing off into the Hudson; altogether, this is one of the finest places for sale on the Hudson. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AT DUANESBURGH, SCHENECTADY CO., N. Y.—One of the most beautiful residences in this State, about 22 miles northwest of Albany, situated in a well-wooded park and easy for immediate occupancy. As a private residence or a scholastic institution it cannot be surpassed; fine large house, containing 18 rooms. The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad is now being constructed, which will bring the place within 40 minutes of Albany. About 80 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. The place, together with the furniture, stock, farming utensils, &c., $10,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE.—TO LEASE FOR TWO years, either with or without furniture, a house and two acres of ground. The house is beautifully located and surrounded by fruit and ornamental trees; there is an excellent stable and carriage house; attached is a good kitchen garden, with the usual small fruits; water and gas in the house; terms for the whole, $1,100 with furniture, or $800 without furniture, or the furniture would be sold to the lessee for sale; three fine horses, carriage, harness, &c., the proprietor being about to leave the country. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., New-York, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank.

TO LET AT YONKERS FOR THE SUMMER season or year, a furnished cottage, containing ten rooms, with from three to ten acres of land, delightfully situated on elevated ground, surrounded by beautiful shade trees, and abundantly supplied by pure Spring water; there is a garden planted, and fruit; and all the necessary out-buildings in good order, will be about twenty minutes' ride of the depôt. Address HENRY B. ODELL, Yonkers, or apply to DINGEE & HOLDEN, No. 8 Pine-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, AT ROCKAWAY, Long Island, opposite the Marine Pavilion. It contains ten rooms, also kitchen on the first floor and one in the basement. Said cottage has been recently put in complete order, with one of Mott's best ranges. There is a cistern, well, ice-house filled, barn, stabling for horses, and coach-house. It will be let only to a first-class private family. For particulars inquire of MRS. WILLIAM G. BULL, No. 66 East 9th-st.

FURNISHED RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON RIVER TO LET.—The elegant country seat of the late Abraham Schermerhorn, Esq., situated on the Hudson River, about five minutes' walk from the depôt at Riverdale, near Yonkers; the house is large, in good order, and furnished throughout, including a billiard table. On the premises are a large stable, an ice-house and garden, with 35 acres of land. The location is unsurpassed for health and beauty. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR LEASE IN FAIRMOUNT Village, near West Farms, in Westchester County, on high, elevated ground and beautiful scenery around, a plot of ground 358 feet front on Woodruff-av., by 180 feet deep, a nice gothic house containing eight rooms and a carriage house and stable an abundance of best grafted fruit trees; to be appreciated it must be seen. For further particulars inquire of the owner, No. 195 10th-av., near 23d-st.

FOR SALE IN NEWARK, N. J.—TWO FIRST-class 4 story brown-stone front English basement houses, situated on the corner of East Kinney and Orchard-sts., near Broad-st., and within three minutes' walk of the Chestnut-st. station. The above are new and furnished in the best manner with all the modern improvements complete. For particulars, inquire of CHAS. PARSONS, No. 32 Liberty-st., Newark, or of CHAS. B. GRANNISS, No. 205 Pearl-st., New York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE HUDson, 2½ miles from the depôt, a new and elegant mansion, containing every convenience; together with 10 acres of land; also, wash-house, gas house, ice house, &c. This site, commanding a fine view of the river for 20 miles, is offered for less than the cost of the improvements. Coaches may always be had at the station. Apply to MANUEL T. BOLMER, near the premises.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT OF TEN acres on the Hudson, 29 miles from the City. Has good buildings, choice fruit and shade, river front, splendid prospect; and living water; the grounds high and picturesque, location perfectly healthy, neighborhood unexceptionable and depôt close at hand. Will be sold or rented to a suitable party. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, No. 16 Pine-st.

COUNTRY SEAT ON STATEN ISLAND TO LET.—Situated on Castleton Heights, within 15 minutes' walk from either ferry; house modern built, containing 11 rooms, bathroom, gas, &c.; stable and coach-house, cisterns and well, with one acre of ground; locality perfectly healthy, and has a splendid view, extending 15 miles in three directions. Rent, $750. Apply to CHARLES KEUTGEN, No. 63 Ann-st.

TO LET—A HOUSE IN PROSPECT-STREET, New-Rochelle, most pleasantly situated, fine lawn, well furnished with shade and fruit trees; five minutes' walk from New-York and New-Haven depôt; house large; nine rooms, kitchen, on the first floor three rooms. For information, call on Mr. EDWARD C. BOGART, No. 149 William-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—ON THE Hudson River, 30 miles from the City; one-third of a mile from the Depôt. Good buildings; well fruited and watered, and grounds highly improved. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of EDMUND COFFIN, No. 27 Nassau-st. Possession immediately.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT, situated in the south suburb of Poughkeepsie, on high ground, and commanding a fine view of the river and surrounding country. House new, 28x49; eleven rooms, with all modern improvements. One or two acres of land can be had. For particulars inquire of GEO. CORLIES, Poughkeepsie.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIdence, with furniture, carriage, &c., and 20 acres of land, near New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

YONKERS.—TO BE LET AT YONKERS, within fifteen minutes' walk from the depôt, an elegant brick cottage, containing nine rooms, with coach-house and stable; lot, 75x175 feet; house and grounds in perfect order. Apply to A. Z., Box No. 2,281 Post-Office, New-York.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., a desirable country residence; a large and commodious house, with orchard, large garden, fruit trees and ornamental shrubbery. Apply to Mrs. SWIFT, on the premises, near the depôt.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A handsome cottage, barn, and two acres, with choice fruit, fish-pond, &c., ten minutes' walk from Spring Valley depôt, Rockland County, and 30 miles from New-York. E. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AT CLIFTON, Staten Island, a handsome cottage desirably situated on a lot of an acre, near the landing; good stable, coach house, &c. Apply to WOTHERSPOON, KINGSFORD & CO., Post's Buildings, Hanover-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—THE SUBscriber about to remove to Illinois offers to sell or exchange for New-York City or Chicago City property, or good farming lands in the State of Illinois in part, his residence, situated in the village of Kinderhook, Columbia county, containing five acres of land, with a new modern brick cottage dwelling, built and finished in the best manner, by days' work, under the immediate supervision of the owner for his own occupancy. Has bathing rooms, range, hot and cold water, &c. Upon the premises are all the necessary out-buildings, excellent kitchen garden, large orchard of apples and pears, and well stocked with every variety of choice fruit; all in perfect order, and situated in a gentleman's residence, being one of the most desirable and complete residences ever offered. Omnibuses connect at Stuyvesant with every train upon the Hudson River Railroad, and at Kinderhook, upon the Harlem Railroad. For further particulars apply to T. R. JACKSON, Esq., Architect, No. 226 Broadway, New-York, E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st., N. Y., or to the subscriber on the premises.
P. S. HOES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—THE HOUSE, out-buildings and grounds, comprising about 10 acres, highly cultivated and ornamented of Samuel E. Lyon, Esq., located at White Plains, West Chester County, near the Court House and Railroad Station, and one hour by the Harlem Railroad, from 26th-st. There are few places offered at any time for sale or to rent having more attractions, or which are more accessible than this. It is adapted in all respects for a genteel family; the house is of brick, with double walls, 36x30, and an addition 30x40, of the Elizabethan order. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY.—A desirable country residence in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County; a two-story and basement, 8-room house, barn, &c. The grounds are highly improved and well stocked with fruit. &c. Apply to SMITH & MEAD, No. 175 West 29th-st., near 8th-av., or to W. C. SINCLAIR, No. 204 Bleecker-st., New York.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—ON THE POST-road, one mile south of depôt, a small cottage house, with barn, stable, &c., one acre of land under good cultivation, with an abundance of fruit. House has water, furnace, range, &c. Price $5,000. Terms easy. Apply on the premises, or to A. T. GOURLIE, No. 5 Hanover-st., New York.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, FURNISHED. A first-class house, in perfect order, suitable for a large family, having bath, gas, &c., and a new stable five lots of ground, flower-garden and fruit. Rent $1,000. Apply to F. LOCKWOOD, at No. 6 Maiden-lane, or 1522-st., Carmansville.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING TO LET OR FOR SALE.—A neat cottage, with large garden, pleasantly situated and suitable for a small family. Rent low. Communication with the City almost constantly, in 45 to 50 minutes. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE OR LEASE—A DESIRABLE HOUSE, Clove Road, Staten Island, furnished, three-quarters of a mile from the landing, with all modern improvements; good garden and fruit. Would be exchanged for property in the City. Apply to C. C. HATCH, No. 76 Murray-st.

TO LET OR LEASE, AT ASTORIA—A large, roomy house, in complete order, with or without a stable, situated on Sunswick-Terrace, near steamboat landing. Inquire at Astoria, of Mr. SCOTT, or W. A. THOMSON No. 65 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—SELECTED COUNTRY RESIDENCES and building sites, in healthy locations, commanding fine river and interior views, situated in Bergen, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. Accessible by railroad and steamboats. S. BEYMOUR, No. 31 Pine-st.

ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY.—FIFTY FARMS, villas and residences—a great variety—for sale and for rent in Orange and its vicinity, by H. B. SLACKWELL, 9 to 11 A. M., 59 William st., New-York; 1 to 5 P. M., 49 Main-st., Orange.

TO LET.

STORE NO. 29 SPRUCE-ST.
ALSO, WORK SHOPS IN THE REAR.
Apply in the Office, 2d story, of
P. C. CORTELYOU.

TO LET—IN HOBOKEN, ONLY SIX MINUTES' walk from the Ferries, the three-story basement and sub-cellar brown-stone house, known as No. 9 Sea View Place, situated in Hudson-st., between 5th and 6th sts., said house has all the modern improvements, and commands a beautiful view of the Hudson River, New-York Bay, &c., &c.; rent, $700. Also, same good floors, containing five rooms each, and the store, &c., of house No. 197 Washington-st., between 5th and 6th sts. Apply to WM. WHITE, No. 191 Washington-st., Hoboken.

A LARGE NUMBER OF HOUSES TO LET at reduced rates, furnished and unfurnished; rents from $600 to $2,000; 8th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 22d, 33d, 34th, 35th, 36th, 42d, 43d sts., &c. Also, country seats to let at Yonkers, Nyack, Fordham, Fort Washington, Flushing, Staten Island, and other desirable localities. DINGEE & HOLDEN,
No. 8 Pine-st., or No. 1,078 Broadway.

TO LET—A CONVENIENT COTTAGE HOUSE, containing two parlors, four bedrooms, kitchen, attic and cellar, together with a convenient stable and eight lots of ground, situated on 81st-st., a short distance from Broadway, commanding a fine view of the North River; all the premises in first-rate order; rent $350. Inquire at No. 209 East Broadway.

TO BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS TO LET.—The large, light and commodious suite of offices formerly occupied by the Merchants' Insurance Company, corner of Fulton and Greenwich sts., (Ocean Bank Building,) with Bank Vaults (Batterworth's lock) and appurtenances. Apply to the MERCHANTS' INSURANCE CO., No. 92 Broadway.

TO LET—AT REDUCED RATES, BROADWAY STORE.—The second, third and fourth floors of No. 751, opposite 4th-st. place; Wall st. offices and desk-room in basement of No. 72; dwellings No. 225 West 27th-st., rent, $550; and rear of No. 186 Rivington-st., rent, $175; shop rear of No. 393 Greenwich st., rent, $175. Apply to C. J. PINCKNEY, No. 72 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY WAREHOUSES Nos. 28 Broadway, 74, 98, and 100 Greenwich-st., the premises Nos. 25 Washington-st., 32 West st., and 56 Washington-st., also, the large new building corner 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, 137.6x46. Apply to JAMES CRUIKSHANK, No. 55 Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR THE CENTRAL PARK, A NEW three-story and basement brick dwelling house, with all modern improvements on reasonable terms. Carriage-house and stable can be had, if required. Inquire of FRANCIS GEIGER, southwest corner of 3d-av. and 81st-st.

BROOKLYN—TO LET, THE PRETTY TWO-story cottage, with basement and sub cellar, No. 66 Ryerson-st., third street east of Clinton-av., near Myrtle-av.; eight rooms, six pantries, marble mantels, gas, water in kitchen; neighborhood first-class. Apply on the premises.

TO LET.—TWO NEW MEDIUM-SIZED FIRST-class 3 story brown-stone houses in 82d-st., between 3d and 4th avs., with all the modern improvements. Rent low. Owner can be seen on premises from 4 till 5 o'clock P. M., or apply to A. P. STURTEVANT & CO., No. 13 East 27th-st.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 12 ABINGDON-SQUARE, beautifully located—the house is three-story, attic and basement, and sub-cellar, in fine condition; will be let for boarding purposes to a particular family from May 1. Inquire of E. L. & S. BURNHAM, 611 Hudson-st., corner of Troy, New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE ON BROADWAY—THE large basement room, adapted for a first-class restaurant and billiard-saloon, in the marble building known as Wood's Building, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway. Dimensions of room, 58x130 feet, with kitchen and entrance on Prince st. Inquire of J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Seventh Ward Bank.

TO LET—PART OF THE HOUSE NO. 299 WEST 24th-st.; it is very pleasantly situated, and is furnished with gas, bath, range, etc. Can be seen at any time, and possession given immediately. Rent moderate to a suitable tenant.

TO LET—STORE AND OFFICES IN BROAD-ST., near Wall st: store No. 3 Broad-st., offices on second floor; No. 3 Broad-st., offices on third floor; and No. 5 Broad-st. Apply to A. J. DELATOUR, No. 25½ Wall-st., near Broad.

TO LET OR LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST houses in West 17th-st., near 6th-av., 33 feet wide, with four rooms on a floor, elegantly furnished. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED, FROM MAY 1, THE very desirable brown stone front house and furniture, 7 West 20th st., third house from 5th-av., towards Broadway; the family going to Europe. Apply on the premises after 3 o'clock.

TO LET—FOR SIX MONTHS, OR A SHORTER term, the furnished brown stone front house No. 36 East 25th-st., near Madison-square, to a private family only.

TO LET—ON THE 1ST OF MAY, THE NEW STORE and four-story building corner of 4th and Greene sts. Also, a part of the building corner of 4th and Mercer sts. Apply at the Diaphragm Filter Office, No. 326 4th-st.

TO LET—FOR STORE OR MANUFACTURING purposes, the corner building No. 108 Cliff-st., being about 60 feet front on Cliff-st and 23 feet on Hague-st., with splendid light. Steam power will be introduced if wanted. Apply on premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick-house, newly painted and papered, No. 251 West 38th-st., near 8th-av., with gas, water, baths, closets, range, speaking-tube, splendid yard; $360 per year. The owner would like to board in the family.

THREE WORKSHOPS TO LET—EACH 25 feet by 45, with ten windows in each, in rear building No. 208 William-st. House and store No. 204 William st. to let. Inquire of M. J. GILHOOLY, No. 208 Nassau-st.

TO LET—THE BUILDING SITUATED ON THE corner of Dover and Front sts., known by Nos. 258 and 260 Front-st., now and long occupied by Thomas Hoyt & Co. as a tobacco-store. Apply at No. 348 Broadway, in Room No. 5, to GEORGE JONES.

TO RENT, FOR SALE, OR EXCHANGE.—The four-story store, No. 278 Pearl-st., 22½ feet front, 90 feet deep, located between Fulton and Beekman sts. Inquire of HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman-st.

TOMES BUILDING—FIFTH STORY—TO let cheap, and possession immediate, a large room, suitable for an architect's or Engraver's office, or for any business requiring a good light. Apply in Publication Office.

TO LET—DESIRABLE OFFICES IN NO. 78 Broadway, Nos. 5 and 7 New-st., No. 68 Wall-st., No. 4 Hanover-st., Nos. 5 and 7 William-st., and No. 3 Bowling-green. Apply to JAS. CRUIKSHANK, 55 Broadway.

TO LET—HOUSE NO. 71 SEVENTH-AVENUE, between 15th and 16th sts., three stories high stoop, brick, and all improvements. Rent, $1,000. Apply to E. D. LAWRENCE, No. 1,091 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Engine 1,000 horse power. Inquire on the premises. Also, a large list of machinists' tools for sale.

STEAM POWER—NOS. 63 AND 65 ELIZABETH-st.—Rooms to let with good steady power, and well lighted. Apply from 12 to 3 P. M., at No. 212 Pearl-st., up stairs. THOMAS MORTON.

BROADWAY.—THE STORE NO. 208 BROADway, between Reade and Duane sts., with a rear entrance on Manhattan-alley, to let for one year. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

TO LET.

ROBT. E. DASH REAL ESTATE AGENT, Office No. 167 Broadway; residence No. 6 Jones-st. Reference—Ex-Mayor Harper, Leonard W. Kipp, Esq.

TO LET—THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO STORY and and attic house No. 93 Henry-st., near Pike; consisting of three or four rooms, and use of basement. Apply on the premises, as above. Rent $140.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE NEW FIVE stories and basement building, No. 83 (now erecting) Nassau-st., between John and Fulton sts., City of New-York; also, the store corner of York and Bridge-sts., Brooklyn, now occupied as a dry goods store; also the mansion, out-houses and grounds, (eight acres,) on the east bank of the Passaic River, near the Newark Bridge, New-Jersey; also, a carriage and five acres, opposite Gen. Kearney's residence, on the east bank of the Passaic River, about a mile from said bridge. Apply to FRANCIS BYRNE, No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE HOUSE AND grounds situated between 149th and 150th sts., and the 7th and 8th avs., comprising the whole block; the house is large and commodious, and in excellent order, and has carriages, coach house and stable attached; it stands upon high ground, commanding a fine view of the High Bridge and the Harlem River and is well adapted for a hotel or private residence. Apply at No. 85 Prince-st.

TO LET—AT WILLIAMSBURGH, L. I., AT A reasonable price, to a good tenant, a good and large house with 16 lots, (one acre of ground,) laid out as a garden with fruit, shrubbery, &c., situated on south side of Grand-st. between Lorimer and Leonard sts., (with 2 lamps in front of the door.) For particulars, &c., apply to C. S. HOWES, at the Park Bank, Seckman-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET.—IN FORTY-FOURTH-st., between 5th and 6th avs., the two 3-st. ry brown-s one basement houses—Nos. 38 and 40 West 44th st., with all the modern improvements; Croton water, bath-room gas fixtures, ranges in kitchen, wash tubs, &c., with every necessary convenience; rent $600; possession May 1. Apply to D. D. DECKER, No. 34 West 44 h-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER, the whole or part of the first loft of the building No. 82 Beekman-st. It is fire proof throughout, having brick arches on wrought iron beams for floors; it is well lighted and is furnished with platform elevator by steam power. Apply to TATHAM & BROTHERS, on the premises.

TO LET—THE LARGE BROWN-STONE HOUSE No. 15 Livingston place, fronting Stuyvesant-square, containing all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 2 to 4 o'clock; ready for occupancy on 1st of May; rent $1,000. THOS. MACFARLAN, No. 180 10th-st., near 3d-av.

DWELLING-HOUSES TO LET.—THE TWO-story attic basement and sub-cellar houses, Nos. 72 and 75 Amity-st., near Thompson, to let, containing gas and Croton water; suitable for private families; 25 feet wide and rent $850 each. Apply to J. K. FLANAGAN, No. 75 Amity-st., or No. 31 Nassau-st.

TO PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.—A modern high stone stoop 3 story brick house 25x50, lot 104 feet, with all the modern improvements, in a quiet respectable neighborhood in Brooklyn, within 8 minutes' walk of two ferries, and

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD.
FARE $2 TO ALBANY.
On and after MONDAY, March 26, 1860, trains will leave 26th st. station, New-York, as follows:
For Williams Bridge, 8:30 A. M. 1 and 5:30 P. M.
For White Plains, 11 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.
For White Plains, 6:15 P. M., from White-st. Depot.
For Dover Plains 4 P. M., from 26th-st. Depot.
For Albany, 8 A. M. Mail, 3:30 P. M. Express train.
Connect with the New-York Central Railroad.
Returning, will leave:
Williams Bridge, 6:40 and 9:30 A. M., and 5:40 P. M.
White Plains 5 and 7:20 A. M., 12:45 and 4:50 P. M.
Dover Plains, 8 A. M.
Albany, 11 A. M. 4:10 P. M. Express trains.
The 8:30 A. M. Mail and 3:30 P. M. Express trains connect at Chatham Four Corners for all stations on Western Railroads.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY AND TROY, CONNECTING WITH TRAINS NORTH AND WEST.—From MONDAY, April 9, 1860, Trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Through Express Trains, 7 and 11 A. M., and 5 P. M.; Albany Mail, 8 A. M.; Sleeping Car Train, at 9:45 P. M., (Sundays included); Way Trains for Sing Sing 9:45 A. M., and 4:15 and 7 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 9:15 and 3:30 P. M.; for Tarrytown, 3:35 P. M.; for Peekskill 5:30 P. M.; from 31st-st.—Buffalo and Northern Lightning News Train, 3:20 A. M.; Emigrant, 6:15 P. M. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:45 (Sundays included,) and 6:45 and 11 A. M., and 4 and 5:25, (Sundays included,) and 9 P. M., and Albany about half an hour later.
A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Trains leave pier foot of Duane-st.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M. for Dunkirk. Buffalo Canandaigua, and principal stations. Mail, 9 A. M. for Dunkirk, and intermediate stations. Way, at 4 P. M. for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M. for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua, and principal Stations. The Train of Saturday runs only to Elmira.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.
N. MARSH, Receiver.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—FOR PORT MONMOUTH, HIGHLANDS, MIDDLETOWN, RED BANK, SHREWSBURY, EATONTOWN, LONG BRANCH, SQUAN, &c., and steamboat ALICE PRICE, from foot of Murray-st., New-York. Leave New-York at 7 A. M. and 3½ P. M., and Red Bank at 8 A. M., and 5½ P. M., every day except Sunday.

NORTHERN R. R. OF NEW-JERSEY—Leave foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry, daily, (Sundays excepted,) 4 and 5:30 P. M. for Piermont and Sufferns 5:30 and 9:30 A. M. for Piermont. Leave Sufferns at 6:30 A. M. and 6:40 P. M., and Piermont 6:30 and 7:35 A. M., and 2:20 and 7:45 P. M. Stages connect for Hackeneack, Nyack, New City and Haverstraw.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M. Yaphank, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.; Syosset, 12 M. and 4:30 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 12 M., 4:30, 5:30 and 7:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST FROM JERSEY CITY.—Mail and Express Line. Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 50. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM AND NEW-YORK NAVIGATION COMPANY.
NOTICE.
FARE REDUCED!
On and after MONDAY, April 16, 1860, the passenger fare on the boats of this company will be reduced to
SIX CENTS.
Tickets in packages of not less than twenty,
AT FIVE CENTS EACH,
can be purchased at the office of the Company, on the Pier, at Harlem only.
No TICKETS SOLD ON THE BOATS.
By order, J. N. WATSON, Secretary.

APRIL, 1860.—SHREWSBURY, HIGHLANDS, PORT WASHINGTON, MOUNT'S LOCK, FAIR HAVEN, and RED BANK.—The new and splendid steamer HIGHLAND LIGHT, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will run as follows from foot of Robinson-st.:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Saturday, April 21, 3½ P. M	Saturday, April 21, 7 A. M.
Sunday, April 22, 8 A. M.	Sunday, April 22, 3 P. M.
Monday, April 23, 4 P. M	Monday, April 24, 8 A. M.
Wed'day, April 25, 7 A. M	Tuesday, April 24, 8 A. M.
Thurs'y, April 26, 7½ A. M	Wed'day, April 25, 11 A. M.
Friday, April 27, 8 A. M	Thursday, April 26, 11½ A. M.
Sat'day, April 28, 1 P. M.	Friday, April 27, 12 M.
Sunday, April 29, 8½ A. M.	Sunday, April 29, 2½ P. M.
Tuesday, May 1, 3 P. M.	Monday, April 30, 10½ A. M.
	Wed'day, May 2, 12½ P. M.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT AND INTERMEDIATE LANDINGS ON THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.—The steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE daily (Sundays excepted) from Peck-slip, East River, at 4 P. M. These boats have excellent state room accommodations.
Cabin fare $1 50; no charge for berths.
Forward deck passage $1
For further information, inquire of SAXTON & SEABURY, No. 112 South-st., New-York.
D. A. MILLS, Agent
Hartford and New-York Steamboat Company.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, CALDwell's, Verplank's, Grassy Point, Haverstraw, Sing Sing, Tarrytown, Dobb's Ferry, Hastings and Yonkers. The steamer AUSORA leaves Jay-st. Pier at 8:30 A. M., EVERY DAY (without exception) Returning, leaves Peekskill at 1 P. M. Touches at West 10th (Amos-st.)

FOR BRIDGEPORT—FARE 50 CENTS.—THE new and fast steamer JOHN BROOKE, Capt. John Brooke, Jr., leaves Peck slip every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. Freight taken for the Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad at the lowest rates.
T. LOCKYER & CO., No. 113 South-st.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—THE STEAMER BRIDGEPORT leaves Peck slip, E. R., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 12 o'clock noon. She is the only boat that way. Bills of freight through at contract prices on the Housatonic Railroad.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT & GREENPORT.—The Steamer CATALINE, Capt. WM. A. VAIL, will leave Peck slip, E. R., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock. Freight taken.
GEORGE W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, ORIENT AND GREENPORT.—The steamer MASSACHUSETTS, Capt. W. S. HAVENS leaves James-slip, East River, for above ports TUESDAY, THURSDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 5 o'clock.

FOR NEWBURGH, POUGHKEEPSIE AND RONDOUT.—Steamer THOMAS POWELL will leave foot of Jay-st, every afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

EXPRESSES.

AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS CO.,
NO. 72 BROADWAY.
PACKAGE EXPRESS twice every week for all parts of Europe and Liverpool, also by each French and German Mail Steamer. Samples taken at low rates, and prepayment of freight optional with the sender.
Purchases made at easy commission, and Bills of Exchange in sums to suit on London and Paris.
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Proprietors.

INSURANCE.

ARCTIC
INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 18 WALL-ST.,

CASH CAPITAL.....$250,000
WITH A LARGE AND ACCUMULATING SURPLUS.

CANAL and RIVER RISKS taken on the most favorable terms.

OPEN POLICIES issued for the season, and indorsements made thereon by

M. M. CALEB,
OFFICE OF A. T. CO.,
No. 7 COENTIES SLIP.

FIRE INSURANCE,
In all its branches, at a
REDUCTION IN RATES
FULLY EQUIVALENT TO THE
SCRIP DIVIDENDS
OF MUTUAL AND STOCK COMPANIES.
ALBERT WARD, President.
RICHARD A. OAKLEY, Sec'y.

HOMESTEAD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK.
No. 136 Nassau, corner of Beekman-st.,

Authorized Capital	$500,000
Now being increased to	200,000
Capital paid in	150,000
Surplus	20,000

Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, and all kinds of insurable property, against loss or damage by fire, and the risks of inland navigation and transportation, at the lowest rates charged by responsible Companies.
The patronage of the public is respectfully solicited.
WM. CHAUNCEY President.
PHILO HURD, Vice-President.
JNO. K. OAKLEY, Secretary.
J. E. DUSHAM, Gen'l Agent.

MERCHANTS' INSURANCE COMPANY
HAVE REMOVED TO
NO. 92 BROADWAY,
ONE DOOR ABOVE WALL-STREET.
J. L. DOUGLASS,
Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE ANNIVERSARY DINNER OF THE St. George's Society will take place at Delmonico's Hotel, corner of Broadway and Chambers-st., on MONDAY, the 23d inst., at 6½ o'clock P. M. Tickets can be obtained at Her Britanic Majesty's Consulate, No. 17 Broadway; of the Stewards
JOHN MOULSON, JR., No. 24 Cliff st.,
THOMAS M. BRAINE, No. 39 South-st.,
RICHARD L. CORTIS, No. 40 Fulton-st.,
CHARLES N. FREDERICKSON, Pearl-st.,
And at the *Albion* Office, No. 16 Beekman-st.

A MEETING IN BEHALF OF THE CAUSE of Seamen, will be held by the American Baptist Mariners' (Society,) in connection with the Pierpont-st. Baptist Church, Brooklyn on SUNDAY EVENING, April 22, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses and relations of Christian experience by converted sailors.

A HOUSE FURNISHING AND RANGE ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE.—Located in one of the best avenues in this City, and in an excellent neighborhood for trade. To a party about to enter the above line of goods and location unsurpassed, seldom offered. For further particulars, apply to C. B. B., Box No. 181 *Times* Office.

BARGAINS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.—A few sets fine Tea trays Plated Tea sets, plated tete-a-tete sets, Hat Stands, Child's carriages, Kitchen utensils, plate warmers, Dish covers, to be sold at any sacrifice, if called for at once; side fixtures and glass-cases, counters, furnace, gas fixtures, tinmen's tools, signs, &c. Call, TO-DAY, at No. 534 Broadway, near Spring-st.

SHIPPING.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES Commander.
Will leave for Havre touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers on SATURDAY, April 28, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 51 North River, foot of Beach-st.
This ship has five water tight compartments isolating the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them; and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage apply to
S. M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail May 26

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$130
Second Cabin Passage.....75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$114
Second Cabin Passage.....60
The ships from New-York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins, CANADA, Capt. Lang,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone, AMERICA, Capt. Miller,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott, NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson,
AFRICA, Cap. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch,
SCOTIA (now building.)
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, April 4.
ARABIA, Stone leaves New York, Wedn'day, April 11.
NIAGARA, Miller, leaves Boston, Wednesday, April 18.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves New-York Wed'ay, April 25.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, May 9.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston Wednesday, May 16.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, May 23.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD,
No. 4 Bowling-Green.

SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—THE NORTH Atlantic Steamship Company will dispatch for the above ports their splendid steamship
ADRIATIC,
Capt. JOS. J. COMSTOCK.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS,
On the following days:

From Canal-st. Wharf,	Leave Havre,
SATURDAY, April 14,	TUESDAY, May 8,
SATURDAY, June 2,	TUESDAY, June 19,
SATURDAY, July 14,	TUESDAY, July 31.
SATURDAY, Aug. 25,	TUESDAY, Sept. 11,
SATURDAY, Oct. 6,	TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and

Southampton the day after leaving Havre.
The ADRIATIC is undoubtedly unexcelled by any steamship in the world, for comfort, safety and speed. She has water-tight compartments.
Cabin passage, $130.
For freight, apply at the office of the Company, No. 68 Wall-st., for passage to WM. H. WICKHAM, office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st
Agents at London and Southampton, Messrs. GRINNELL, TINKER & MORGAN.
Agents at Havre, Messrs. WHITLOCK & PUNNETT.
Agent at Paris, JAMES W. TUCKER, Esq., No. 18 Faubourg Montmartre.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF
LIVERPOOL PACKETS.
The subscribers continue to grant certificates of passage to or from Liverpool, by their favorite line of packets, composing in part the following ships, viz.:
WM. TAPSCOTT, EMERALD ISLE, ALBION,
DREADNOUGHT, MIDDLESEX, VICTORY,
BENJ. ADAMS, CONSTELLATION, JOHN J. BOYD
WEST POINT, SWITZERLAND, PHŒNIX,
UNDERWRITER, SHAMROCK, CAMBRIA,
Making together with others, a ship every five days. The subscribers are also agents for the
X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS,
for all of which they grant certificates on liberal terms.
REMITTANCES TO IRELAND, &c.
T. & Co. also continue to issue drafts, payable on demand, throughout England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales. Send or call for circulars.
Circulars, with all particulars, may be had on application: if by letter, inclose postage stamp to
TAPSCOTT & CO., No. 86 South-st., New-York.
TAPSCOTT, SMITH & CO., Liverpool.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will positively sail on SATURDAY, MAY 12, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
Taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 4 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE,
Leaving every 28 days from each port.
Steamship QUAKER CITY,
R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander.
This well known and splendid steamer will leave for the above port on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 45, North, River. Bills of lading furnished and signed on board, on presentation of clearance.
Freight received on the 21st inst. for freight or passage, apply to HARGOUS & CO., No. 33 South st.

FOR SAVANNAH.—THE AMERICAN ATLANtic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship R. R. CUYLER, Capt. FREDERICK CROCKER, will leave Pier No. 12, N. R., on SATURDAY, April 21, at 4 o'clock P. M. Tickets sold to New-Orleans, $39 75; to Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, April 28.

FREIGHT FOR TENNESSEE, NORTH Carolina, Portsmouth, Norfolk, City Point and Richmond received every day at Pier No. 13 North River.
The steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Skinner, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.
Steamship ROANOKE, Capt. Couch, every THURSDAY.
Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. Parrish, every SATURDAY.
Freight to Portsmouth or Norfolk 6 cents per foot; to City Point, 7 cents; and to Richmond, 8 cents.
Passage to Norfolk (state-room and meals included) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond $10.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND OTHER POINTS, AS BELOW.—The first-class side-wheel steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. R. SCHENCK, will leave on SATURDAY, April 21, at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 4 N. R. Through tickets can be had for the following places:
To New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile $35; Montgomery, $26; Columbus, $21; Albany, $23; Atlanta $21; Chattanooga, $25; Nashville $27 75; Knoxville $25 50; Memphis, $31 75; Augusta, $17 50; Macon, $23; Savannah, $15.
For freight and passage, apply at No. 13 Broadway.
SAML. L. MITCHILL & SON.

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship KARNAK, Capt. A. BROWNLESS, will sail from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, for the above ports on
SATURDAY, 21th April.
SATURDAY, 26th May.
SATURDAY, 23d June.
Passage money to Nassau.....$45
Passage money to Havana.....60
For freight or passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST—SEMI-WEEKLY.—U. S. MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The favorite steamship JAMES ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, April 25, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Rates of passage as follows, with through tickets: To Charleston, S. C., $15; Columbia, $20; New Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, Ala., $25; Nashville, Tenn., $27 75; Memphis, $31 75; Chattanooga, $25; Knoxville, $25 50; Augusta, Ga., $17 50; Atlanta $21; Charlotte, N. C., $22. The COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, succeeds on SATURDAY, April 28.

IMPORTANT TO FAMILIES VISITING EUROPE.—Facilities for securing responsible couriers and traveling servants. Couriers and Traveling Servants' Society, composed of respectable men of different nations,) established in 1851, and enrolled according to act of Parliament. "The safest plan is to apply to the Secretary of the Society, No. 12 Bury-st., St. James', London, as all the couriers of that Society are competent and trustworthy."—*Editor Bradshaw's Guide.*

U. STATES PASSPORT BUREAU, NO. 262 BROADWAY.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES. Adopted citizens must produce certificates.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

DISSOLUTION.
The limited copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JACKSON & THROCKMORTON, Nos. 65 to 67 Goerck-st., expired on the 29th day of February last, A. H. Throckmorton retiring.
COPARTNERSHIP.
The business of the late firm will be continued at West 28th-st. and 2d-av., under the firm of JAMES L. JACKSON & BROTHER, where every description of iron work for building purposes will be manufactured.
Entire fronts, iron first-story fronts, wrought and cast iron girders and beams, iron capitals, &c.
Also, every description of iron work for ships' use—iron windlasses and winches, windlass purchases, cargo winches, hawser pipes, &c.
Particular attention paid to every description of fine castings. JAMES L. JACKSON.
PETER M. JACKSON.
NEW YORK, March 20, 1860.

121. IRON WAREHOUSE. 121.
SAMPSONS & BALDWIN,
NO. 121 GREENWICH-ST., NEW-YORK,
Have in store and offer for sale a full assortment of SWEDES AND HAMMERED IRON.
REFINED AND ENGLISH IRON,
BAND, SCROLL AND HOOP IRON,
OVAL, HALF-OVAL, and HALF-ROUND IRON,
ANGLE and TIRONS, WROUGHT-IRON BEAMS,
HORSE SHOE IRON—PERU, "BBB" and STUBS,
HORSE NAIL-RODS—Nand OTHER GOOD BRANDS,
PLOW, SPRING, TIRE, CAST and GERMAN STEEL.

FIRE PROOF BUILDINGS.
PERFECT PROTECTION AGAINST FIRE, and great economy to buildings, can be secured by using THE SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS, manufactured by the Trenton Iron Company. THE EXTRA COST IS TRIFLING.
Such floors as have been constructed in the buildings of THE TIMES, THE TRIBUNE, AND OF MESSRS. BALL, BLACK & CO., and in nearly all the NEW BANKING HOUSES in this City, cost less than FIFTY CENTS PER SQUARE FOOT for the beams and brick arches ready for use, where the spans do not exceed 9 feet.
These beams make the cheapest and strongest covering FOR VAULTS.
For full particulars and estimates, which are gladly furnished without charge, apply personally, or by letter to COOPER, HEWITT & CO., No. 17 Burling-slip

"PERU" HORSE-SHOE IRON.
The genuine article is manufactured solely by the Peru Iron Company, and purchasers are cautioned against counterfeits. The genuine sold at low rates and delivered at Rouse's Point, Albany, Troy or New-York, by SALTUS & CO., No. 45 Cliff-st.

FINANCIAL.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU STS., NEW-YORK
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 50 WALL-ST.,
NEW-YORK,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND "TRAVELERS" CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, No 50 Wall-st.,
Issue letters of credit to travelers, available in all parts of the world, through the Messrs. ROTHSCHILD of Paris, London, Frankfort, Vienna, Naples, and their correspondents

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS,
AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
Grant LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile Purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the principal towns and cities of EUROPE. Also, on Alexandria, Cairo, Beyrout, Jerusalem, Algiers, &c., &c. Billson Paris, and Sterling Bills, in sums to suit.

CROMMELIN, GOODWIN & CURTIS,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 50 Wall-st.,
Negotiate Bank, Insurance and Express Stocks, and Business Paper, and advance upon the same Prompt attention given to collections, or any business intrusted to us.

EUGENE THOMSON,
AUCTIONEER AND BROKER,
No. 37 William-st., buys and sells Stocks and Bonds at Brokers' Board; Insurance Stock at private sale. Price-current of Insurance Stock issued semi monthly.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
AUCTIONEER AND STOCK BROKER,
No. 52 William-st. INSURANCE STOCK and other securities at private sale. STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold at the Brokers' Board. Price current issued semi-monthly.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS, &c.,
Issue circular notes and letters for travelers, available in all the cities of the United States, Canada, the West India Islands, South America, &c., &c.

FINANCIAL.
1860. Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860
1860. Pacific Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1860. Union Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1860. Great Western Marine Insurance Scrip of 1860.
1859. Sun Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Commercial Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. New-York Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859.
1859. Orient Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1859
Bought and sold or negotiated on commission by WM. C. GILMAN & SON, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange.

DIVIDEND.—OFFICE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURance Company, No. 16 Wall-st., Jan. 12, 1860.
Capital.....$150,000
Surplus over.....147,000
This Company have to-day declared a Dividend of Seven and a Half Dollars per share, payable to Stockholders on demand.
They have also declared an interest Dividend of Six per Cent. upon their outstanding scrip, payable on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next, in cash.
They have further declared a Scrip Dividend on the earned premiums of the year, ending the 31st day of December, 1859, of Fifty per Cent., the certificates deliverable to parties entitled thereto, on Tuesday, the 14th day of February next
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CUREY, Secretary.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY.—SECRETARY'S OFFICE, New-York, March, 1860.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders in this Corporation, for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and three Inspectors of the succeeding election, will be held (in conformity with the requirements of the by-laws of this Company,) on WEDNESDAY, the twenty fifth (25th) day of April, 1860, at the office of the Company, in the city of Toledo, Ohio, commencing at 12 o'clock M.
FRANKLIN E. WORCESTER, Secretary.

CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD.—A decree having been entered for the sale, on the 28th of April inst., of the Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad—Depot of Cincinnati, together with the Chicago Railway—arrangements are being made by the parties interested for the purchase and completion of the road under a new organization.
All information will be furnished on application at the office of the Chicago and Cincinnati Railroad Company, No. 45 Liberty-st.—New-York, April 4, 1860.

ELGIN AND STATE LINE RAILROAD COMPANY OF ILLINOIS.—NOTICE.—An annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Elgin and State Line Railroad Company of Illinois will be held on TUESDAY, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock P. M. at the office of the President, No. 95 Wall-st., for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may be presented.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, President.
B. W. RAYMOND, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE GREAT WESTERN R. R. CO. OF 1859, SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 21, 1860.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Annual meeting of the stockholders of the GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1859 will be held at the office of the Company, at Springfield, Illinois, on the second THURSDAY of May next for the election of three Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be necessary.
WM. B. CORNEAU, Secretary.

OFFICE AMERICAN GUANO CO., No. 66 William-st.
THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE AMERICAN GUANO COMPANY are hereby notified that the annual election for Trustees will be held at the office of the Company on May 12, ensuing. The polls will be open from 12 until 2 o'clock P. M.
The transfer books will be closed from May 7 until May 12, inclusive. H. MATHER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE EUREKA MINING CO., NO. 25 WILLIAM-ST.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, on MONDAY, April 30 at 12 o'clock M.
JOHN STANTON, Jr., Secretary.

$50,000 TO LOAN ON NEW-YORK CITY property, in sums of $2,000 and upwards. Apply to JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,013 Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF METROPOLITAN POLICE, No. 413 Broome-st., April 19, 1860.
PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Board of Police will, in conformity with the 15th section of the Police Act, passed 10th day of April, 1860, on the application of any President of an incorporated village within the Metropolitan Police District, or Corporation, or person or persons showing the necessity thereof, detail regular Patrolmen of the Police force to do special duty at any place within the Metropolitan Police District.
Application for the services of Patrolmen in the county of Kings, and in the towns of Newtown, Flushing and Jamaica, in the county of Queens, will be made to the Office of Inspector of Police, in the City of Brooklyn, and in the counties of New-York, Westchester and Richmond, to the Office Inspector, at this Department.
The terms of service will be as follows:
For each Patrolman, for not less than 24 hours or more than 16 days, at the rate of $1 50 100 per day.
For 15 days and less than 30 days, at the rate of $2 25 100 per day.
For 30 days and upwards, at the rate of $2 20-100 per day.
By order of the Board of Police,
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

TO VENDORS OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS IN THE METROPOLITAN POLICE DISTRICT.—Notice is hereby given that, by the provisions of the 42d section of the act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled an act to establish a Metropolitan Police District," passed April 10, 1860, it is declared that it shall not be lawful for any person to publicly keep or dispose of any intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week called Sunday, under a penalty of Fifty Dollars for each offence; and it is made the duty of the Superintendent of Police to strictly enforce the provisions of this section by his proper orders in respect thereto to the members of the Metropolitan Police force, and it is made the duty of the said members in respect to the enforcing the provisions of this section to proceed in the manner provided by law for the arrest of offenders.
Public notice is therefore given that, in compliance with law, orders will be issued to the members of the Metropolitan Police to arrest all persons publicly keeping or disposing of any intoxicating liquor on Sunday.
By order of the Board of Police.
GEORGE W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $228,900 WATER STOCK of the City of New-York.
Sealed Proposals will be received at the Comptroller's Office until SATURDAY, April 21, 1860, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the amount of Two Hundred and Twenty-eight Thousand Nine Hundred Dollars of the Water Stock of the City of New-York of the year 1854, authorized by chapter 362 of the Laws of 1854, and by an ordinance of the Common Council, approved by the Mayor Nov. 1, 1859, for purchasing Lands, constructing a new Reservoir, and extending the Croton Water-Works.
The said stock will consist of two thousand two hundred and eighty-nine shares, of one hundred dollars each, bearing interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarter yearly from the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on the City Debt, and the principal redeemable on the first day of October, 1875, from the Sinking Fund for the redemption of the City Debt.
The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per share, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will be require to deposit with the Chamberlain of the City, within ten days after the opening of the bids, the sum awarded to them respectively, including the premium on the same.
On presenting the receipts of the Chamberlain to the Comptroller, bidders will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the stock, bearing interest from the dates of payments.
Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for Water Stock," and the proposals thus sealed and indorsed put in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.
The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if considered necessary to protect or promote the interests of the City. ROBT. T. HAWS, Comptroller.
City of New-York, Department of Finance, Comptroller's Office, March 21, 1860.

PROPOSALS FOR A TOWN HALL.—SEALed proposals will be received up to the 14th day of May next for building a town hall in the town of Westchester, County of Westchester. The plans and specifications may be seen at the Westchester Post-office, and at the office of the architect D. Burgess, No. 72 East 26th-st., New-York City. The Committee reserve to themselves the right to reject any or all proposals, as they may deem proper. ABRAHAM HATFIELD, MORRIS BAISLEY, HIRAM OLMSTEAD, Building Committee

ASTROLOGY.

N. B.—WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF THE CELEbrated Madame PREWSTER? She has been consulted by thousands in this and other cities with entire satisfaction. She feels confident she has no equal. She tells the name of your future wife or husband; also that of her visitor. If you wish truth, give her a call at No. 281 3d-av., above 21st-st. Ladies 50 cents; gentlemen, $1.

DRY GOODS.

OPENING:
AT OUR NEW RETAIL PREMISES,
NO 581 BROADWAY,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel
OF BEAUTIFUL
SILKS,
ORGANDIES,
BAREGES,
GRENADINES,
TRAVELING DRESS GOODS
EMBROIDERIES,
LACES, &c.,
OF UNSURPASSED STYLES,
On MONDAY, April 16
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.,
No 581 Broadway,
Opposite the Metropolitan Hotel

P. S.—Mr. CLARKE, now the superintendent of this department, and for many years with Messrs. A. T. Stewart & Co., will be most happy to see his lady customers. E. L & CO.

NEW CARPETINGS.
G. S. HUMPHREY & CO.,
No 524 BROADWAY, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,
Have received by late arrivals everything that is
NEW and NOVEL in the way of
CARPETINGS,
to be found in the European markets, many of which cannot be found in any other establishment in this country.
Also, a fine assortment of
CHINA MATTINGS.
All fresh goods of this Spring's importation.

REMOVAL.
EDWARD LAMBERT & CO.
Have Removed
THIS DAY,
April 14,
THEIR RETAIL BUSINESS
TO
NO. 581 BROADWAY,
OPPOSITE THE
METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

351. LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS. 351.
GOLD BORDER WINDOW-SHADES,
BUFF AND WHITE HOLLAND DO.
DAMASK, GILT CORNICES,
NEW STYLE FRENCH CHINTZ, &c.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, AT THE LOWEST PRICES.
351. FERGUSON & BROTHERS, 351.
BROADWAY.

A GREAT SAVING
To
BUYERS OF CARPETS,
OILCLOTHS,
RUGS,
SHADES, &c.
T. H. AND J. E. CONKLING,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, RUGS, SHADES, &c.,
No. 33 CORTLANDT-ST., near Broadway,
Will, after this date,
(Their wholesale trade being mostly over for the season,)
Offer their entire stock at
RETAIL FOR CASH,
AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
One profit can be saved, and selections made from
THE LARGEST STOCK
Ever offered at retail in the City.
EVERY GRADE OF GOODS
Can be had.
Experienced Upholsterers are engaged, and Goods will be delivered free, and laid in any part of this or the adjoining cities. T. H. & J. E. CONKLING,
No. 33 Cortlandt-st., between Broadway and Greenwich.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL CARPET WAREHOUSE.
The proprietors have a large stock of CARPETINGS, which they offer at low prices for cash.
English Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 90 cents to $1 10.
Imperial Three-Plies, $1 to $1 10.
Ingrain Carpets, 30 cents to 75 cents.
Oil-cloths, 1 to 6 yards wide, 37½ cents to $1.
Also, RUGS, MATS, DROGGETS, and MATTINGS.
ADAMS & SPENCER, No. 281 Grand-st.

NOTICE. AVIS. NOTTIGIA. AVISO. NOTIZ
FOUNTAIN'S India Store is the only place where India Pineapple Dresses, crapes, washlks, Lutongs, Sasins Seersucker Nankins, novelties, China, Lacquered articles, all kinds of curious American Indian Feather Fans, Bead and Bark work, &c., can be procured wholesale and retail, at 653 Broadway. French and Chinese Fans, latest style.

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.
LS CHAMBER'S Establishment, the oldest and best in the United States, has always an ample supply of Ladies' and Children's Clothing, Bonnets and Hats; Infants' Wardrobes, Wedding Outfits, Robes de Chambre, &c. Ladies and Merchants supplied at the lowest prices, wholesale and retail, by S. CHAMBERS, No. 503 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

AT MRS. GAYNOR'S—CORSETS AND SKIR